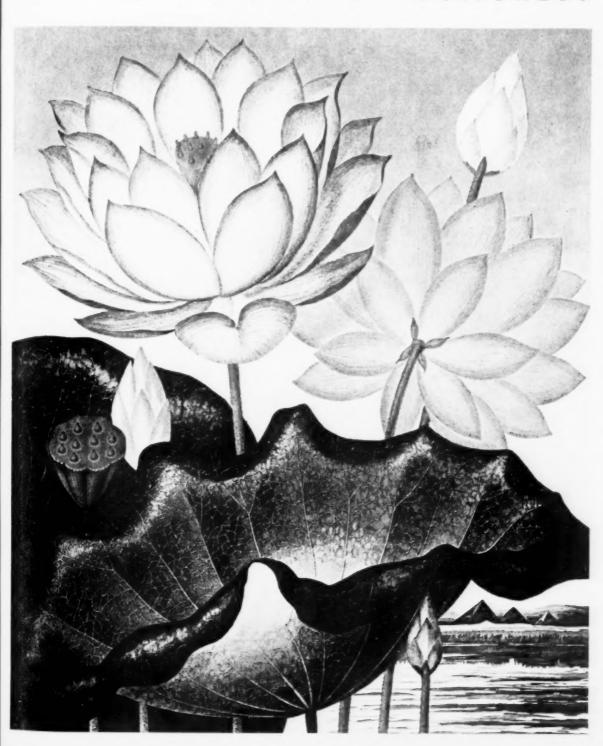
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Cover Design: Color plate, much reduced, of "The Sacred Egyptian Bean" taken from Robert John Thornton's Temple of Flora (London, 1807). These were the first flower prints depicted with backgrounds representing the natural habitats of the plants. (Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection)

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Volume 22

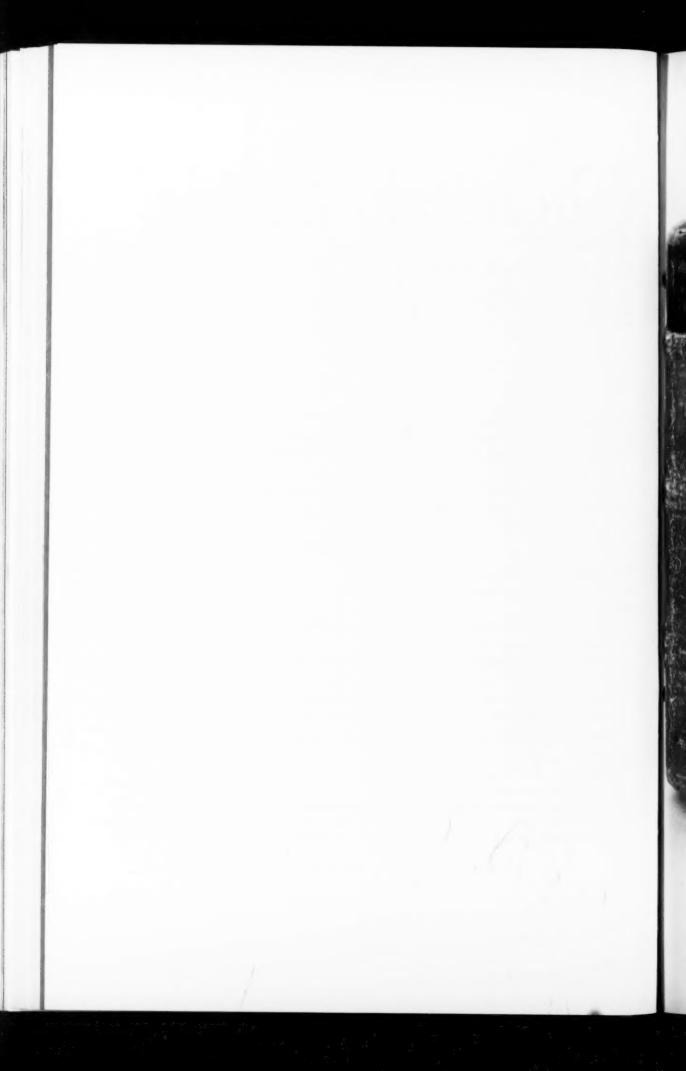
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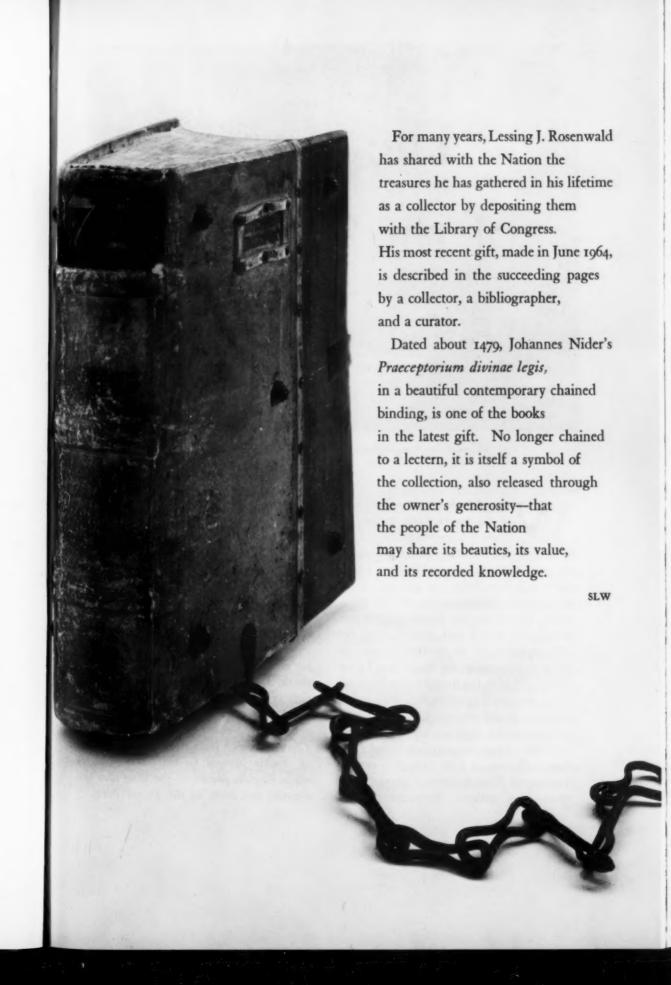
Number 3

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The Mirror of the Collector

Lessing J. Rosenwald

of the books given to the Library of Congress in 1964, I am amazed at the number which fall outside my usual field of illustrated books. I realize that I have been less catholic in my selection than was necessary or even desirable. Maybe this was inherent in the very wide limits that I had chosen—from the 15th century up to modern times. In order to rationalize my deviations I console myself with the thought that the scope alone awakened interests that were collateral even though divergent.

Some of this deviation was inadvertent, as in the case of the purchase of the Arenberg collection of 15th and 16th century Dutch and Flemish books. About half of these were without illustrations; but I

could not readily have procured those which fitted into my regular collecting alone. Today I do not even regret that I had to buy the "outsiders" as they are a fascinating group of books; many of them are now almost unprocurable.

I also rationalize that an interest in books naturally leads to an interest in the development of printing. In my case this proved to be inevitable, and this particular zeal frequently led me astray. As a result, I have nearly completed a collection of examples of the entire output of the Kelmscott Press—all printed magnificently on vellum—including the rare Chaucer, which is illustrated and therefore of double interest to me. Examples of other English presses of the time also fascinated me, such as the Doves Press (I

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The author in his library at Alverthorpe Gallery, Jenkintown, Pa.

have the Bible) and the Ashendene Press. In the same way I have gathered together examples of fine, modern American press books such as those produced by the Grabhorns, John Henry Nash, the Pynson Printers (Elmer Adler, a close friend), the Gehenna Press (Leonard Baskin), and several others. One other group that I have included is a complete run of the Trianon Press in Paris (Arnold Fawcus), which did the magnificent facsimiles for the Blake Trust and Abbé Breuil's publications of cave drawings.

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There are authors, too, who attracted me, and I have collected the works of Sir Winston Churchill (a complete set of first editions) and of T. E. Lawrence, including the original edition of *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*.

In still another category are type specimen books which are often so close to illustration that one hardly has to apologize. In this same category is a nice collection of early decrees which govern printing and selling books in France—some almost amounting to limited copyrights. There are also a few first editions of books that have been cherished in the past, i.e. The Connecticut Yankee, The Virginian, The Crock of Gold, Ben Hur, and similar titles.

I think I have now done penance for my shortcomings, and I hope that those who read of them will forgive these transgressions. The collection is the mirror of the collector, and if mine is somewhat clouded, I will have to bear the stigma.

I can now turn with better conscience to some of the books within my chosen field.

The 15th and 16th century Dutch and Flemish books mentioned before were probably the most important acquisition. Prior to their purchase I had a mere handful, 8 or 10 perhaps, and here I obtained approximately 175 at one time, 7 of them being unrecorded. While most of them are of a religious nature, as is to be expected, there are a surprising number of folk tales, fables, histories, romances, and mythologies. There is even one cookbook. These had formerly been in the collection of the Duke of Arenberg, who, incidentally, never allowed his books to be seen. These and a few I had previously acquired were exhibited in The Hague, Brussels, and in Washington at the Library of Congress. Three separate catalogs were issued, in Dutch, French, and English. A rare find indeed-and not likely to be repeated.

The 15th and 16th century collections were augmented with some interesting and desirable items. I am particularly fond of the illustrated books printed in Florence in the last decade of the 15th century. Among the new additions were La Tabula della Salute and the Libra delli Comandamenti di Dio. Both editions were printed in 1494, and had the first-known printed "Recommended Reading List." The first mentioned had 18 titles as had one edition of the latter. The other edition (also of 1494) of the Comandamenti had 19 titles. I published a monograph, The 19th Book, Tesoro de Poveri, in an effort to determine which list was the earlier. Another substantial collection, Books of Hours, was augmented by several additions, all 15th century (from 1491) but one, a Tory publication of 1531. Another important book added was the first Bible printed in German (ca. 1475), the first to be illustrated.

Some years ago I wrote a monograph on the *Fior di Virtu* of 1491, a unique item (previously given to the Library of Congress). In this study I endeavored to give a concordance of all the editions printed in the 15th century that I could verify. There were 60 Italian editions and 6 Spanish. I could find no others. I was fortunate in being able to find a German version I had not heretofore known about, Buch der Tugend (Augsburg, 1486)—a handsome copy, which has now been given to the Library of Congress. An edition of Mirabilia Romae (Rome, 1488), a 15th-century "Baedeker" guidebook to Rome, was added to several previously donated. One book which I was very pleased to include was a Bible (Venice, 1476), printed by Nicholaus Jenson on vellum. One of seven known copies, it had been given to me by my brother and sisters on my 70th birthday. A very handsome Cosmographia of Ptolemy printed in Rome in 1478, with the maps engraved, may be the earliest edition known, although one bearing the assigned date of 1477 exists. It is a beautiful book and most interesting considering the fact that the author, Ptolemy, lived in Alexandria in the second century A.D.

Among the 16th century books of particular interest is a splendid copy of the second edition of Danse macabre (Lyons, Frellon, 1542), with the wonderful woodcuts by Hans Holbein; a Tory Champfleury (1529), with its beautiful Roman alphabet, which has influenced French printing almost to the present; and Thomas More's Utopia (Basel, 1518). Spanish and Mexican books are difficult to obtain and several were added from both countries; one of the Spanish, Livy's Decadas (1520), is particularly important. There are also the writings of the 10th-century nun, Hroswitha, printed in Nuremburg in 1501. The great 15th-century humanist and first poet-laureate of Germany, Conrad Celtes, discovered the plays of the young nun. Two of the woodcuts are by Albrecht Dürer.



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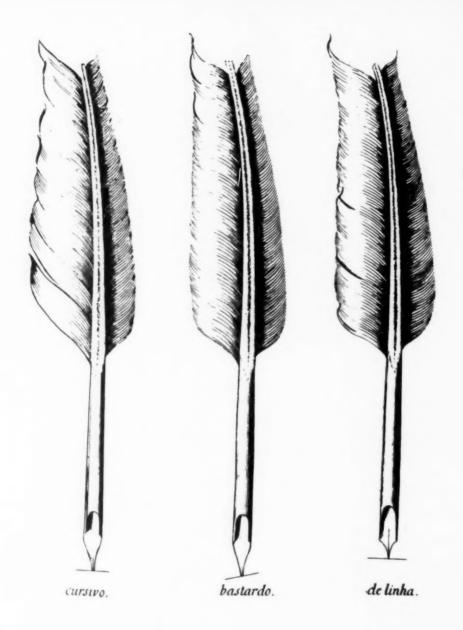
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Writing books fascinate me and there is now a substantial collection of these in the Library of Congress from many countries— Italy, Austria, Portugal, England, and others. The latest additions run all the way from Arrighi, 1522 and 1523, and Taglienti, 1524 and 1545, up to Schwander

(Vienna), 1766. It is possible to see the development from Arrighi's simple, clear italics to the baroque adornment which these became, with angels, animals, and everything conceivable worked into the text. Many are masterpieces of penmanship but so ornate they become almost ugly.

164

Above: Detail showing pens used by the calligrapher. Opposite: An example of the elaborate ornamentation found in books of calligraphy in the 18th century. Both illustrations are from Andrade de Figueiredo's NOVA ESCOLA PARA APRENDER A LER, ESCREVER & CONTAR, printed in Lisbon about 1722. (Rosenwald Collection)



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Scientific books also interest me. Among these are several Galileos, starting with his first published book in 1606 and ending with his Discorso (1632), which has the Medici arms added to the binding. There is also a Waldseemüller Cosmographiae introductio of 1507, which is the first book to contain the word "America" as a designation for the New World; Agricola's De re metallica (1556), which President and Mrs. Hoover translated into English; Ramelli's Le Diverse et artificiose machine (1588), and Descartes' Principia philosophiae (Amsterdam, 1644), and Hooke's Micographia (London, 1665) and Lectiones Cutlerianae (1679).

A few books of note from the 17th century have been added. The only complete copy known of Bizzarie di varie figure by Braccelli, printed in 1624, contains 50 engraved plates that might well have been done by Picasso or Dali-almost anticipating their current works. Two books strangely interlock. Both are Les Commentaires of Julius Caesar. The first, printed in 1652, was no doubt intended as a presentation copy to Le Grand Condé and was dedicated to him. It is illustrated with remarkable drawings and watercolors of Caesar's battles, carefully drawn according to their descriptions. The regular editions contain no illustrations of any kind whatsoever. Unfortunately Condé was in prison at the time of its publication and therefore there are no heraldic arms on the covers. The other is the first book only of the Commentaires and was done by the young king (later Louis XIV) to demonstrate to his mother, Anne of Austria, his proficiency in Latin. It was printed by the Imprimerie Royale in 1651 and the binding carries the arms of the Queen Mother. In this thin volume, which is luxuriously printed, there are four engravings of Caesar's battles, all copied exactly from the Condé Commentaires just previously described. Insofar as I know, these are the only engravings so made and do not appear elsewhere. Quite a pair!

Previously given to the Library were many 18th century French books. There have now been added, among others, three interesting works. The first two volumes (out of four) of La Borde's Choix de chansons mises en musique, completely engraved throughout, including the musical scores, are magnificently bound in red leather with large unknown heraldic devices and are in pristine condition. These two volumes contain the illustrations by that famous engraver, Moreau le jeune; the other two do not. Another book is a rare work, L'Art de peindre by Watelet, printed in 1760. And there is also a twovolume edition containing the flights of that early balloonist, Montgolfier (1783). The frontispiece of volume II is a picture of an ascension as seen from Benjamin Franklin's terrace in Passy.

I have also added to my collection of architectural books. The most important addition is that of an almost complete set of Serlio's works, printed in Venice, Antwerp, and Lyons between 1537 and 1575. Other additions include a copy of Alberti (1550), and two Androuet du Cerceaus. One of the latter, . . . des plus excellents bastiments . . . , on the architecture of many of the great castles of that time—some which no longer exist and others which have been significantly altered—is a charming book containing many plans showing people and gardens.

There are two groups of books which in early times were intertwined—herbals and medical books. The earliest of the herbals added are *Herbarius* (1499), Fuchs' *De historia stirpium* (1543), and *Historie de yervas* (Antwerp, 1557). Later there are Thornton's *Linnaeus' System* (1799–1810), and two Redoutés, *Jardin de la Malmaison* (1803–4), and the

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One of the ingenious mechanisms depicted by Agostino Ramelli in LE DIVERSE ET ARTIFICIOSE

MACHINE printed in Paris in 1588. (Rosenwald Collection)

beautiful Choix des plus belles fleurs (1827). In the medical field, by far the most interesting and truly amazing is Augendienst (1583) by Bartisch. This remarkable book is illustrated with small engraved strips, one on top of the other, to endeavor to demonstrate the components of the human eye.

Mid-19th century French books were generally poorly printed and the illustrations, usually woodcuts, are not of a high order. Fortunately about 20 copies of certain imprints were printed on fine "chine" paper and in these the appearance is remarkably improved. I have been lucky in obtaining a nice cache of them. Balzac's Contes drolatiques, illustrated by Doré, is one of them. Another, Chansons populaire, with many original drawings inserted, is also excellent. Johannot made the woodcuts for Le Sage's Le Diable boiteux.

In the late 19th and 20th centuries there are beautiful books, many illustrated by famous painters, such as Bonnard, Braque, Picasso, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Rouault. Usually these are acquired unbound but several were purchased in typical modern French bindings (usually inlaid) by famous designers such as Bonet and Creuzevault. Others I have had bound by that great American binder Peter Franck and by Harold Tribolet of the Lakeside Press. Some of these new additions are truly remarkable, such as Picasso's Tauromaquia (1959); La belle enfant, illustrated by Dufy, and Miro's A toute épreuve.

I have always had a good working reference library. Of late years the scholarship in many fields has led to new publications. An attempt has been made to keep up with this new learning and many books have been added which are included in the gift to the Library. I hope that this "collection," which is neither easy to acquire nor to maintain, will be looked upon in future

years as of a stature commensurate with that of the Rare Book Collection.

It would be impossible to describe the many hours I have spent in enjoying and learning a little about these collections. I am happy that they are in such good company, with hundreds of similar treasures in the Library's Rare Book Division. It has been easy to transfer these cherished tomes to the Library of Congress. It has been impossible to give, nor have I any desire to do so, the many friendships that have been formed, the exciting experiences I have had, and the swift-moving hours of pleasure I have derived from the gathering of these precious books.

A graduate of Cornell University, class of 1912, Lessing J. Rosenwald has been the recipient of many honorary degrees: Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Pennsylvania in 1947 and from Lincoln University in 1954 and Doctor of Laws from Jefferson Medical College also in 1954. He has served as Honorary Consultant in Rare Books for the Library of Congress and has been the Library's great benefactor by his magnificent gifts of rare books and related materials that form the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection. He is a Knight First Class of the Royal Order of Vasa (Sweden), a member at large of the American Council of Learned Societies, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Wistar Society, the Philobiblon Club, the Grolier Club, and the American Antiquarian Society. He is president of the Friends of the University of Pennsylvania Libraries, a Benjamin Franklin Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (England), and an Associate of the Blake Trust (London, England).

A few of the many organizations which have benefited from his services as trustee or board member are the Jefferson Hospital of Philadelphia, of which he was the first honorary trustee, 1961, the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., the American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund, and the Community Chest of Philadelphia and Vicinity. He was president of the American Council for Judaism, 1943–55, and chairman of the board, 1956 to date, and is currently president of The Philip H. and A. S.

W. Rosenbach Foundation and the Print Council of America.

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ave ard deltee, nceism hest lent .55, d is . S. Mr. Rosenwald started with Sears, Roebuck and Co. in 1911, learning the business from the ground up. In 1932 he became chairman of the board of directors, resigning in 1939. In addition to the Library of Congress, he has been the benefactor of the National Gallery of Art, the Institute of Advanced Study Library, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art.



Another figure from Andrade de Figueiredo's book on calligraphy. (Rosenwald Collection)



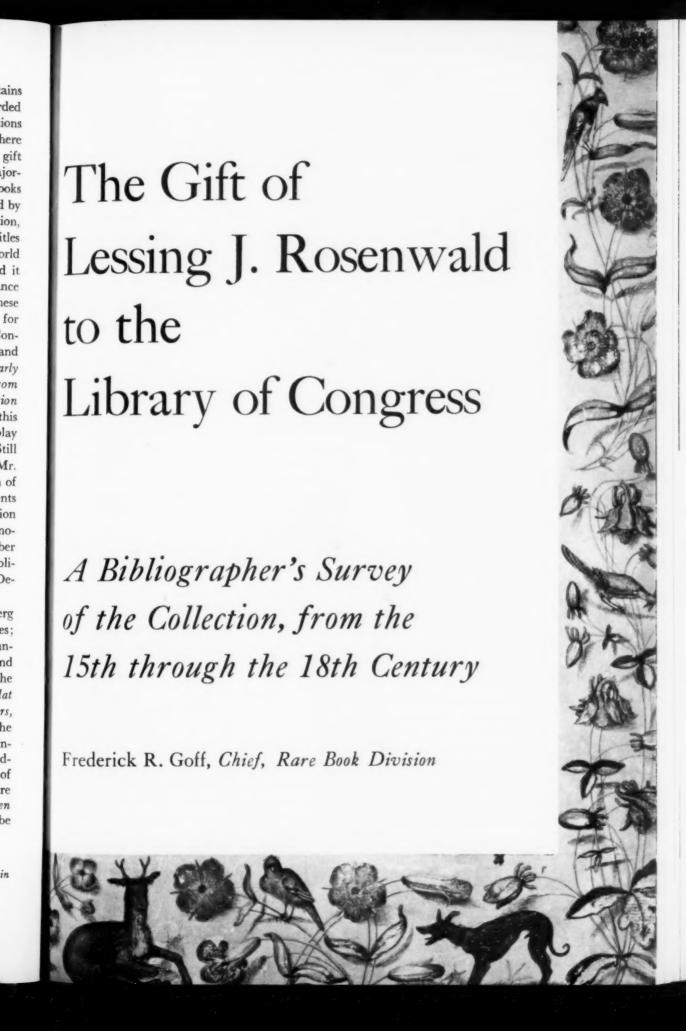
N JUNE 1964 Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., transferred to the Library of Congress the ownership of more than 700 rare books, volumes he has acquired during the last decade. Mr. Rosenwald had already enriched the Library's holdings of rare books through the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, which first came to the Library in 1943. At the time of this original gift Mr. Rosenwald declared his intention of making additions to the collection he had formed. He has exercised that privilege on numerous occasions, but the recent benefaction constitutes his most significant gift since the original presentation. At the present time the new accessions are being cataloged. When printed cards become available, they will be edited for inclusion in a catalog which will supplement the one published by the Library of Congress in 1954, The Rosenwald Collection; a Catalogue of Illustrated Books and Manuscripts, of Books from Celebrated Presses, and of Bindings and Maps, 1150-1950.

This report, therefore, takes the form of a preliminary survey of the contents of the recent gift covering the books and manuscripts of the 15th through the 18th centuries. Carl Zigrosser devotes a portion of his article in this same issue to some of the highlights of the 17th to the 20th centuries.

The Rosenwald Collection now contains 567 incunabula of which 403 were recorded in the 1954 catalog. Of the 164 additions 28 were given before June 1964. There were, therefore, included in the recent gift 136 new titles of incunabula. The majority, some 84 incunabula, are Dutch books which come from the library assembled by the Dukes of Arenberg. This acquisition, which included some 75 16th-century titles as well, was heralded in the book world as the extraordinary event that indeed it was. To signalize both their importance and their availability to scholars-for these volumes had remained inaccessible for several generations-the Library of Congress in 1958 arranged an exhibition, and published the accompanying catalog, Early Printed Books of the Low Countries From the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection (Washington, 1958). Subsequently this same exhibit was reconstituted for display in the Free Library of Philadelphia. Still later, with characteristic generosity, Mr. Rosenwald accepted the joint invitation of both the Dutch and Belgian Governments for the loan of these books for exhibition in The Hague at the Museum Meermanno-Westreeninaum from August 29 to October 9, 1960, and later at Brussels in the Bibliothèque Albert I from October 21 to December 31, 1960.

An exceptional feature of the Arenberg books is the number of unique examples; at least 30, including 9 incunabula, are unrecorded in the official bibliographies and appear to be otherwise unknown. The earliest in date, Historie dat leuen ende dat regiment des die . . . coninc Alexanders, was printed at Delft on May 20, 1479. The story of the life of Alexander the Great enjoyed wide popularity throughout the Middle Ages, and more than 20 editions, of which this is the second in Dutch, were printed during the 15th century. Leven ons Heren, a devotional book believed to be

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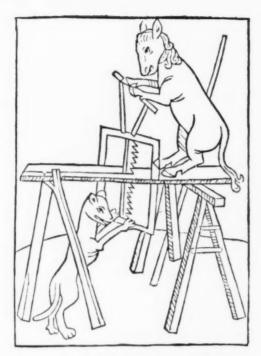


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Woodcut from DIALOGUS CREATURARUM MORALI-SATUS by Nicolaus Pergamenus. (Rosenwald Collection)

unique, was printed on July 31, 1479, also at Delft. Simon von Venlo's Boecken van der office ofte dienst der missen, another devotional book, was printed at Gouda by Gerard Leeu, and dated July 20, 1479. Other titles in the category of unique books are the Dutch translation of Cordiale quattuor novissimorum, Delft, dated June 26, 1482, and illustrated with 5 woodcuts; Epistolae et Evangelia in Dutch, printed at Delft by Christian Snellaert in 1488; Historie vanden Vromen Ridder Paris ende von die schone Vienne [about 1495], Die Historie van Sinte Barbara met die miraculen (1498), Historie van den edelen coninck Karel, about 1500, all three printed at Antwerp by Govaert Bac; and Van der Vruchten des lijdens ende der passien ons liefs Heren Jhesu Christi, printed at Leyden about 1500. Other highlights include Nicolaus Pergamenus' Dialogus turarum moralisatus, illustrated

charming woodcuts and printed at Gouda by Gerard Leeu in 1480. This is bound together in a 15th-century binding with the Gesta Romanorum, also printed at Gouda by Leeu in 1480, and Jacobus de Cessolis' book on chess, De ludo scachorum, printed at Utrecht about 1475.

Related to these, but not a part of the Arenbreg Collection, is the handsome folio edition of Boethius' De consolatione philosophiae, printed at Ghent by Arend de Keysere in 1485, with original drawings at the beginning of five of the books of the text-the work of an unknown but talented miniaturist. Another example of the work of a superb miniature artist is found in the Flemish manuscript Book of Hours, produced at Ghent or Bruges during the last quarter of the 15th century. This charming manuscript of 135 vellum leaves, from the Firmin-Didot collection, is bound in 19th-century calf with inlays and painted arabesques in the style of an early 16thcentury French binding. The manuscript is embellished with 21 large and 24 small miniatures, which Otto Pächt, a recognized specialist in such matters, ascribes to the "Gebetbuchmeister." The borders which frame all of the larger miniatures and decorate a number of the margins of other pages are the work of another artist. This is a manuscript distinguished for its artistry, its provenance, and its binding.

The remaining Dutch or Flemish books, all but two from the Arenberg Collection, range from an early Dutch book, Bernardus Claravallensis' De consideratione ad Eugenium Papam, ascribed to the press of Nicolaus Ketelaer and Gerardus de Leempt at Utrecht about 1473, to Ludolphus de Saxonia's Dat booc vanden leven ons liefs heren Jhesu Cristi, printed at Zwolle by Peter van Os on March 15, 1499, and illustrated with numerous woodcuts, a number of which are ascribed to the Woodcutter of Haarlem.



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The recently published Third Census of Incunabula in American Libraries (New York, 1964) credits to "LJR," the symbol assigned personally to Mr. Rosenwald, 35 copies from the Arenberg Collection that were not otherwise recorded in American ownership; these should now be altered to read "LC(R)," the symbol designating the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress. For those interested in revising their copies, we have prepared two lists of Third Census numbers, the first of which records the editions not known to be available elsewhere in America and the second, those also found in other American collections.

List I, unique in America: A-401, A-1020, A-1121, A-1179, B-99, B-382, B-1274, C-889, C-902, C-905, E-68, E-71, G-317, G-318, G-327, H-285, H-286, J-217, K-22, L-111, L-116, L-186, L-213, L-214, L-357, M-428 (an entity with V-374), P-115, P-186, S-360, S-529, S-671 (2 copies; 1 variant), V-329, V-333, and V-374 (an entity with M-428).

List II, represented also in other American collections: A-57, A-609, A-754, A-818, B-367, B-384, B-433, B-434, B-812 (not Arenberg), B-819, B-957, B-958, B-1322, C-200, C-270, C-408, C-411, C-966, C-983, C-986, E-69, E-124, G-276, G-282, G-283, G-422, G-638 (2 copies), G-713, H-53, H-197, H-211, H-212, J-72, J-139 (Part II), J-425, L-89, L-354, M-765 (not Arenberg), N-151, O-125 (2nd copy), P-457 [already credited to LC(R)], P-718, P-1070, P-1072, R-32, R-62, R-256 (2nd copy), S-361, T-348, and T-557.

Pertinent information concerning the Dutch books that are recorded only in this brief manner may be found in the exhibit catalog mentioned earlier, Early Printed Books of the Low Countries, and the two catalogs published abroad, Oude Drukken uit de Nederlanden (The Hague, 1960)

and Livres anciens des Pays-Bas (Bruxelles, 1960).

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Significant as these early Dutch books are, it should also be pointed out that the Rosenwald Collection of incunabula has grown in other fields of interest as well.

Among the additional incunabula there are 20 that are not otherwise represented in American ownership, and the "LJR" citations for 18 of them appearing in the new Census should be changed to the symbol "LC(R)," namely: A-1368; B-46; B-1240; C-778; G-347; H-346; H-351; H-369; H-374; H-404; L-40; L-118a; M-259; M-295; M-608; S-323; S-523; and V-300. Symbols for two volumes have already been altered and recorded in the Addenda of the new Census. One is the broadside Eyn duytz Kallender of Cisioianus in Low-German, printed about 1485 at Cologne by Ludwig von Renchen (Census C-699a) and the other is the 1485 Lyons edition in French of Valerius Maximus' Facta et dicta memorabilia (Census V-44a), printed by Mathias Huss, and illustrated with large woodcuts prefixed to each of the nine books of the text.

The remaining 31, for which the designations should also be changed to "LC(R)" in the Census are: A-157, A-887, A-1099, B-327, B-547, B-626, B-956, B-1077, C-471, C-945, D-31, F-40, H-69, H-371, J-74, J-317, M-3, M-257, M-452, M-765, N-204, O-30, P-953, S-199, S-266, S-668, S-817, T-389, T-541, V-235, and W-50.

This enumeration is important for the record, but it tells us little about the volumes themselves. Let us, therefore, take a closer look at some of the new acquisitions. At once the most popular and the most beautifully illustrated devotional books of the century were the various editions of the *Horae Beatae Virginis Mariae*. This recent gift contains no less than 6, bringing to 12 the number of such 15th-

century editions in the Rosenwald Collec-Of the recent additions, all printed at Paris, three were executed on vellumthe 1491 edition of Philippe Pigouchet prepared for the use of Paris; an edition of Jean Dupré, dated 1491-93, for the use of Lyons; and an edition following the use of Rome, printed in Paris by Jean Maurand for the brothers de Marnef, February 12, 1492. The remaining Books of Hours also follow the Roman usage: [Paris: Denis Meslier(?), about 1490, otherwise unknown and bound in a contemporary stamped calf binding; Paris: [Jean Maurand, for Geoffroy de Marnef, June 20, 1493; and a rare edition in Portuguese printed by Wolfgang Hopyl for Narcisse Bruno on February 13, 1500. The last reflects the influence of Paris as the center of the production of these prayer books and the enterprise of a Portuguese publisher in securing such a book for distribution in his own country.

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The oldest incunabulum in the gift is a beautifully printed edition of Suetonius' Vitae XII Caesarum, which issued from Nicolaus Jenson's press at Venice in 1471. The Rosenwald copy is bound in dark blue cross-grained morocco with velvet doublures. The inner front flyleaf is inset with cameos and mosaics.

Thirty-five woodcuts illustrate Günther Zainer's edition in German of the Processus Belial, printed at Augsburg on June 26, 1472. The account of this curious trial of Belial before Solomon at Jerusalem, and later before the patriarch Joseph, was often translated and reprinted after its first appearance in this present edition some 90 years after it was originally composed. A further attractive feature of the present copy is the contemporary red calf binding. Three months later on September 25, Johann Bämler's press, also located at Augsburg, produced an edition in German of the Summa confessorum of Johannes Friburgensis, with one full-page woodcut showing the Virgin and Child enthroned on the verso of folio 15 and a floriated woodcut border surrounding the first page of text.

Among the earliest printed books in the Rosenwald gift is the first illustrated Bible in German. Without a colophon, this edition has been ascribed to the Augsburg press of Jodocus Pflanzmann and dated about 1475, certainly earlier than Anton Sorg's edition, dated June 20, 1477, wherein some of the same cuts appear.

The earliest edition in German of the Historia Sigismunde, the story of two ill-starred lovers written by Leonardus Brunus Aretinus, is assigned to the Ulm press of Johann Zainer about 1476. The Rosenwald copy is a variant of the edition described by Gesamtkatalog 5643, since it represents a later corrected issue. The text is poignantly illustrated with 12 woodcuts ending with those depicting the deaths of the two lovers, Guiscardo and Sigismunda.

The Rosenwald copy of Johannes Nider's Praeceptorium divinae legis, which was printed at Reutlingen by Michel Greyff no later than 1479, on the evidence of the rubricator's date in the copy at Munich, is bound in a contemporary chained binding; such bindings are seldom encountered in as fine condition as this one.

A remarkable edition of Ptolemy's Cosmographia with 27 copperplate maps was printed at Rome by Arnoldus Buckinck on October 10, 1478. This is the second atlas to be printed and is the second collection of maps engraved on copper; it was preceded by the edition misdated 1462, subsequently shown to have been issued in 1477.

Another work of early cosmographical interest is Pomponius Mela's Cosmographia, sive de situ orbis, now represented in the Rosenwald Collection through the



Woodcut of the Trojan horse from HISTORIA DESTRUCTIONIS TROIAE by Guido de Columna.
(Rosenwald Collection)

Venice edition which issued from Erhard Ratdolt's press on July 18, 1482. A woodcut map of the world serves as a frontispiece for this small attractive quarto.

The oldest French volume in Mr. Rosenwald's recent gift is the translation by Simon de Hesdin and Nicolas de Gonesse of the Facta et dicta memorabilia of Valerius Maximus, printed at Lyons by Mathias Huss and dated June 23, 1485. A woodcut is prefixed to each book or part. That of the first represents the author reading from his work to an audience of clerks and laymen; the others illustrate incidents from the text which they precede. Through the acquisition of this work the Rosenwald Collection now contains copies of the first three editions to be printed in French—the undated and unsigned edition ascribed to

Belgium and dated "not after 1476," the Lyons edition of 1485, and a reprint of 1489 also printed by Mathias Huss at Lyons.

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The first and only printed edition of Johann Vintler's Buch der Tugend was printed at Augsburg by Johann Blaubirer in 1486. Textually this oversize volume is a rhymed version of an Italian poem composed in 1411 entitled Fior di virtu. It treats of the various virtues and corresponding vices. It is lavishly illustrated with more than 200 woodcuts that possibly derive from an illuminated manuscript. Several are rather suggestive; this may explain the book's rarity since less than half a dozen copies are recorded in European collections.

The Brescia Dante of 1487 printed by Boninus de Boninis is regarded as the sec-

ond illustrated edition, and the first with woodcuts, of the *Divine Comedy*, having been preceded by the celebrated Florentine edition of 1481 with its copperplate engravings, successfully executed for the first 19 cantos only. Artistically the 60-odd woodcuts leave much to be desired in their execution, but in spite of the monotonous repetition of the figures of Dante and his guide, the original designs show strength and vigor.

In this chronological presentation, the next in line are three works of 1488, two in German and the other in French. of the German volumes is a translation of Guido de Columna's Historia destructionis Troiae printed at Augsburg by Johann Schönsperger. This rare edition, of which only five complete copies are recorded by Gesamtkatalog 7236, is lavishly illustrated with 90 woodcuts that had been used for the most part in earlier editions by other Augsburg printers. The second work is a German translation of the earliest published guidebook to Rome, the Mirabilia Romae, believed to have been printed at Rome for sale to German-speaking pilgrims who visited the Eternal City. This early Baedeker, illustrated with a number of appropriate cuts, is apparently otherwise unknown. It first came to public notice over a century ago, when it appeared in the Libri sale catalog of 1862. French book, devoted to military science and dated 1488, is an adaptation by Christine de Pisan from Vegetius, Frontinus, and other early writers on this subject. The edition was printed at Paris for the wellknown publisher, Antoine Vérard. oblong illustrations in the main derive from Millet's Destruction de Troie (1484).

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Four of the new non-Dutch acquisitions carry the date 1489: *Praecordiale devoto*rum with one woodcut, printed at Basel by Johann Amerbach on June 16; Stephanus Costa's *De consanguinitate et affin-* itate, printed at Pavia by Martinus de Lavalle on August 3 and illustrated with two attractive cuts displaying the degrees of consanguinity; Alfonso de la Torre's Vision delectable de la philosofia et delas otras sciencias, which issued from the Toulouse press of Johann Parix and Stephan Clebat, with two fine decorative capitals and a number of rude cuts—another instance of enterprising French printers publishing a volume for sale abroad; and the Nuremberg edition of Versehung Lieb unnd Gut, printed by Peter Wagner at Nuremberg and illustrated with two cuts.

Earlier mention was made of the Brescia Dante. A later illustrated Brescia bookand a great rarity-is the Legenda de sancto Faustino y Iouita printed by Baptista Farfengus and dated June 5, 1490. The title cut, of considerable size, depicts the two saints who figure in the text. Contemporaneous with this book are two undated Florentine quartos believed to have been printed by Bartolommeo di Libri about 1490 but quite unrelated textually. One is an Italian translation of Savonarola's sermon entitled Expositio orationis dominicae and the other, the writing book, Formulario di lettere & di orationi uolgare con la proposta & risposta of Christoforo Landino (or Bartolommeo Miniatore); both works carry appropriate title cuts. A later illustrated Florentine book, the Monte santo di Dio, is the product of the press of Lorenzo Morgiani and Johannes Petri and is dated March 20, 1491. This contains three woodcuts which are copies of the engravings on copper found in the edition of 1477, a copy of which has been available in the Rosenwald Collection for many years, and quite appropriately so, since this is regarded as either the first or the second book to contain copperplates as illustrations.

The relics of the cathedral at Bamberg are the subject of two editions printed at

Nuremberg by Hans Mair in 1493 and again in 1495. The earlier one of thesea rare book indeed, since only three copies are recorded-is now a part of the Rosenwald Collection. Rarity characterizes many of the new acquisitions as this presentation has already made apparent, but at the risk of becoming hackneyed, it should be stated that the copy of Augustinus de Cremona's Historia S. Pantaleonis, printed at Cremona by Bernardinus de Misintis and Caesar Parmensis and dated August 8, 1493, is not only one of six recorded copies of this illustrated book, but it is also the only copy known to have been printed on vellum.

For several years the Rosenwald Collection contained an imperfect copy, lacking three leaves, of Marco dal Monte Sancta Maria's Libro delli comandamenti di Dio. printed at Florence by Antonio di Bartolommeo Miscomini in 1494. By good fortune Mr. Rosenwald subsequently acquired a perfect copy, which on closer examination proved to have a variant leaf, as well as a copy of the same author's La Tabula della Salute, printed by the same printer on May 15, 1494. Both editions contain what has been described as the earliest printed "Recommended Reading List," but Mr. Rosenwald noticed that in the perfect copy of the Libro delli comanda-

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Detail from the title page of the 1493 edition of the volume on the relics in the cathedral at Bemberg. (Rosenwald Collection)



The angel of the Lord prevents Abraham from sacrificing Isaac, from spiegel der menschlicher behaltnuss. (Rosenwald Collection)

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menti di Dio this list contained 19 recommended titles as contrasted with the 18 recorded both in the imperfect copy and in the Tabula. This interesting bibliographical difference has been treated definitively in Mr. Rosenwald's recent publication, The 19th Book, Tesoro de Poveri, which he published for the Library of Congress in 1961. Pertinent pages of the text are also reproduced.

Two Basel imprints, one dated 1494 and the other undated, are the work of Johann Bergmann, de Olpe. The undated edition, which does not precede 1494, is a copy of Sebastian Brant's Carmina in laudem Beatae Mariae Virginis, illustrated with four woodcuts principally devoted to the Virgin or scenes from the life of the Savior. Two of the same woodcuts also appear in the other Basel volume, Jacobus Wimpheling's De triplici candore Mariae. Another interesting book from Switzerland, of approximately the same vintage, is an early illustrated herbal entitled Macer floridus de viribus herbarum, which on the





evidence of the watermarks has recently been assigned to Geneva and dated about 1495. Similarly dated is a copy of the profusely illustrated and justly famous edition of Spiegel der menschlicher Behaltnuss, the second one to be printed at Speyer by Peter Drach. The 277 cuts are copies of those used in the first edition of 1476, printed at Basel by Bernhard Richel, but they are much superior in execution to their prototypes. Savonarola's Sermone dellorazione with one title cut, assigned to the Florentine press operated by Bartolommeo di Libri, is also dated about 1495.

A work that is related to Savonarola is Domenico Benivieni's Trattato in defensione e probazione della dottrina di Savonarola, printed at Florence by Francesco Bonaccorsi and dated May 28, 1496; this is illustrated with a number of cuts, one of which—The Crucifixion—is exceptionally

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St. Pantaleon, patron saint of physicians, from Augustinus de Cremona's HISTORIA S. PANTA-LEONIS. (Rosenwald Collection) large. A later Florentine book, excessively rare, is Simon de Cassia's Espositione sopra evangeli, printed by Bartolommeo di Libri on September 24, 1496, and lavishly illustrated with more than 160 woodcuts relating chiefly to scenes from the Old and New Testament and the Evangelists themselves.

A later work that Johann Bergmann, de Olpe, printed at Basel about 1496 is the Liber faceti docens mores hominum in Latin and with a German translation by the noted poet Sebastian Brant, better known as the author of the satirical poem The Ship of Fools. The Parisian printer, Guy Marchant, executed for the publisher Jean Petit two of the books in the recent acquisitions—an octavo edition of that popular medieval text Ars moriendi, dated April 10, 1497, and St. Bonaventura's Soliloquium, dated July 29, 1499. It seems almost redundant to mention that both are illustrated, the earlier with three woodcuts and the later with two.

The first book with illustrations to appear in Italy is generally regarded as the 1467 edition of Johannes de Turrecremata's Meditationes, of which there is no copy in America. Several subsequent editions, however, contain the same or similar cuts, and three of these are available in the Rosenwald Collection—the editions published at Mainz in 1479, at Rome in 1484, and the recently acquired copy of a later Rome edition printed by Stephan Plannck and dated August 21, 1498. The latter contains 32 woodcuts copied from the originals of 1467 but with attractive borders similar to those found in the Tuppo Aesop, not found in the other editions.

Mr. Rosenwald has strengthened his impressive representations of seven 15th-century editions of Aesop through the addition of one more, the Latin edition of the Vita, printed at Milan by the brothers of Guillermus Le Signerre for Gotardus de

Ponte and dated September 15, 1498.

Stephan Plannck, the printer of the 1498 Turrecremata, previously mentioned, is also presumably responsible for the scientific book by Bernardus de Granollachs, Lunarium in quo reperuntur coniunctiones et oppositiones lunae et eclypses solis et lunae, 1497–1550. The Rosenwald copy comes from the Prince d'Essling collection.

Among the recent accessions the only early Spanish book is a fine copy of the Officia quotidiana, printed at Zaragoza by Paul Hurus and dated March 9, 1499, an attractive octavo in red and black with woodcuts. On December 14, 1499, there appeared at Venice from the press of Simon Bevilaqua a fine herbal copiously illustrated with pictures of 150 plants that are discussed in the text. The earliest book to carry the imprint of the tiny Swiss town of Sursee is Nicolaus Schradin's Cronigk diss Kriegs gegen dem Allerdurchlüchtigsten hern Romischer Konig, dated January 14, 1500. The 42 woodcuts in this rare edition, scattered throughout the text, are finely executed, and most of these quite probably originated in Basel. There are doubts, too, about the book itself having actually been printed at Sursee, but in all likelihood the question will never be finally settled.

The final incunabulum to be mentioned is Martial de Paris' Les Vigilles de la mort de Charles VII, without colophon but attributed to the Lyons press of Claude Dayne and dated about 1500. Anatole Claudin, in his great work on French printing, devotes considerable attention to this book and its illustrations, about which he has written:

C'est de l'art français mêlé d' art bourguignon et flamand; les traits sont plus souples. La perspective manque absolument, mais les costumes et les coiffures sont bien dessinés dans tous leurs 1498 d, is cienachs, ones is et сору tion. only Of-by , an with here non ated dis-k to own nigk tignuthis ext, uite are ring all ally ned ort atide ole nthis he

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détails. Les gestes, les physionomies, l'expression des visages sont rendus avec un sentiment de vérité donnant de la vie et de l'animation à ces figures, qui semblent se mouvoir devant vous.

The Sixteenth Century

In the preceding paragraphs the account of the early Dutch and Flemish books included a few references to the 73-21 of which are believed to be unique—that belong to the 16th century. Since these are all described in the three published exhibition catalogs, no detailed descriptions are necessary in this report. A judicious sampling, however, if such an arbitrary selection can be so regarded, would include probably the only copy known of a Dutch Book of Hours, from the Fairfax Murray Collection, printed at Gouda in 1503; the only complete copy known of the earliest Dutch book devoted to hunting and fishing, Dit boecken leert hoe men mach voghelen vanghen metten handen [Antwerp: Govaert Bac, about 1507]; a previously unknown edition of a unique copy of the life of Katherina vander Sevn (1509); Ovid's Orationes familiares (1509); and the Historie van Melusine, an otherwise unknown illustrated edition of the popular legendary story of the fairy condemned to being metamorphosed each Saturday into a serpent from the waist down.

A unique devotional book devoted to Christ on Calvary, Boecxke voer eenen pegeliken kersten mensche, dated about 1510, is illustrated with eight full-page woodcuts and four smaller ones; the illustrated text of Dat regiment der ghesontheyt, dated about the same time, expounds in verse the rules of well-being such as washing, what to eat and drink, and the precautions to be taken during different months of the year; and a unique copy of Die distructie van Troyen, about 1510–15, presents in both verse and prose a version

of the Homeric tale differing from that of Guido de Columna's. All are early Antwerp books. Three otherwise unrecorded books printed at Brussels by Thomas van der Noot are Der foertuynen troost of about 1512; a 1513 edition of the Boeck van wonderen (Book of Miracles) with references to an unfamiliar drug from the New World known as "Brazil root"; and Die spiegel der duecht ende der eerbaerheyt (The Mirror of Virtue and Honesty) of 1515, with a title-cut of a scholar working at his desk.

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Willem Vorsterman, a later Antwerp printer, is responsible for three more of the volumes which fall within the category of unique works: the Hystorie van Sydrac (1516), the text comprising the 421 questions which King Boctus asked Sydrach, the ancient philosopher and astronomer who lived a thousand years before Christ; Een schoone historie van Margariten van Limborch (1516), a romantic tale belonging to the Charlemagne cycle; and what is probably the first trilingual vocabulary ever to be printed, Vocabulario para aprender Franches, Espannol y Flaminco (1520), which formerly belonged to the English bibliophile, Richard Heber.

A presentation copy from the author of Georgius Cassander's Supputatio Romanorum et Graecorum numismatum (Ghent, 1537); a Dutch edition, printed at Antwerp about 1540, of the story of Pyramus and Thisbe, the romance that is perhaps best known through its use in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream; Pierre Apian's Cosmographie (Antwerp, 1545); the Bouck van wondre (Brussels, 1551); Een excellent tracktaet (Antwerp, 1553); which is the first Flemish edition of Paracelsus' work on venereal diseases; the same author's Een constelijck distileer boec (Antwerp, 1552); Giovanni Boccaccio's Een schoone historie van Urbaen (Antwerp, 1558); an authentic romance concerning

Urban, the son of Frederick Barbarossa; an otherwise unrecorded 1560 Antwerp Coock boeck, a collection of recipes from Latin, French, and Italian authorities; and the first known edition in Dutch of the celebrated Spanish comedy, Celestina, printed at Antwerp about 1574—these complete the section devoted to the unique Dutch 16th-century books in the Rosenwald gift.

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Other early Dutch books from the Arenberg library are less rare, but in most instances they are not elsewhere available in this country, and they possess as great interest as their companions. Ludolphus de Saxonia's Leven ons liefs heeren Ihesu Christi, printed in 1503, is copiously illustrated with woodcuts first utilized in the earlier edition of 1488 and attributed to two artists, "The Master of Haarlem" and "The First Antwerp Woodcutter." It is one of two 16th-century editions now available in the Library of Congress, both printed at Antwerp by Henrick Eckert van Homberch; the other was issued in 1512. In the same year there also appeared at Antwerp an important, richly illustrated Flemish chronicle, entitled Cronike van Brabant, Holland, Seelant, Vlaederen. It appears to have been so popular that a second edition, also represented in the Rosenwald Collection, appeared 2 years later. Der scaepherders Kalengier (Antwerp, 1516) was one of the most widely read books of the late Middle Ages; this first edition in Dutch is one of two recorded copies. Also in 1516 there appeared at Antwerp a folio edition, profusely illustrated, of Jacobus de Varagine's Legenda aurea in Dutch; this is one of three recorded copies, which is also true of Hieronymus Brunschwig's Die distillacien ende virtuyten der wateren, printed at Brussels in 1517. This, the first edition in Dutch, is a classic in the field of pharmacology. Other titles of scientific interest include a first edition in Dutch of Brunschwig's great

work on surgery, Dits dat handtwerck der cirugien (Utrecht, 1535); Den groten herbarius (1532), a translation of the Hortus sanitatis; Johannes de Ketham Fasciculus medicinae (Antwerp, 1529); Robert Grospré's Regimen sanitatis (Ghent, 1538), dedicated to Henry VIII of England; Petrus Sylvius' T fundament der medicinen ende chyrugien (Antwerp, 1540), dealing with all branches of medicine; and one additional work by Paracelsus, Dat secreet der philosophijen (Antwerp, 1553).

Outstanding titles of literary interest are Giovanni Boccaccio's Van den doorluchtighen glorioesten en edelsten vrouwen (Antwerp, 1525), bound with the same author's companion text, Van den doorluchtigen gloriosen ende edele mannen (Antwerp, 1526); each is one of two recorded copies of the first edition in Dutch; a group of plays performed at Ghent in 1539, entitled Spelen van zinne binnen Ghent vertooght 12-23 June 1539; the first Dutch edition of that popular satire, The Ship of Fools, by Sebastian Brant, published at Antwerp in 1548; and an unusual Dutch edition of Aesop's fables printed at Bruges in 1567 and illustrated with 108 copperplates. Further details concerning these and the remaining volumes in this group are readily available in the three published exhibit catalogs.

The section devoted to Dutch books cannot be finished without mention of a more recent acquisition. This is a collection of Dutch imprints bound together in a single volume; uncovered raised bands on the spine of the interesting contemporary binding show clearly how the gatherings were sewed together. The contents range from the Ars memorandi (Zwolle, Arnoldus Kempen, 1502) to Antonius Mancinellus' Versilogus (Zwolle, Petrus van Os, 1507). This same printer in responsible for two of the five remaining tracts, one, the Carmina

of Horace, and the other, Baptista Mantuanus' Ad D. Falconen epigrammata. The initial work is an undescribed 74-leaf edition of Cicero's De officiis.

The major emphasis in the category of 16th-century books lies in these 72 Dutch books, but collectively they account for less than a third of the accessions covering this century. In a presentation of the other books, many of surpassing interest, let us first turn to the titles of Americana, a field which hitherto in the report has scarcely been touched upon. Martin Waldseemüller's Cosmographiae introductio, in the edition dated August 29, 1507 which appeared at St. Dié, is highly significant since it is solely responsible for naming the Western Hemisphere after Americus Vespucci. Waldseemüller saw no reason why this hemisphere—the other fourth part of the world, as he called itshould not be named after its discoverer, that sagacious man, Americus Vespucci, especially since Europe and Asia had taken their names from women. Even though he gave Vespucci's given name a feminine ending, there seems to have been no doubt in Waldseemüller's mind that it was time to recognize man's position in the world. All inhabitants of the Western world can express their relief that the given name, rather than the surname, was chosen for the honor of naming the new lands.

Perhaps it may be regarded as stretching a point to include Sir Thomas More's Utopia as Americana, but the account of his ideal community stems from a passage in the 1507 Cosmographiae introductio, that has just been mentioned, and was purportedly furnished by one Raphael Hythloday. This Portuguese sailor was reported to have accompanied Vespucci on his three last voyages but on the final voyage Hythloday remained behind with 23 others in Gulicke (New Castile). Here he had discovered the island of Utopia,

which presumably was located somewhere in South America. The second edition, printed at Basel by Johann Froben in 1518, is bound in contemporary blind-stamped white pigskin; the titlepage is embellished with a woodcut border executed by Hans Holbein.

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A more realistic account of the New World is given in the Latin edition of Hernando Cortés' second letter, Praeclara . . . de nova maris oceani hyspania narratio, published at Nuremberg in 1524; the text relates to the conquest of Mexico and contains both a chart of the Gulf of Mexico and a plan of the city of Mexico. Francisco Lopez de Gomara's Spanish text of his history of the Indies, printed at Zaragoza in 1553, relates both to Mexico and Peru. In his dedicatory letter to Emperor Charles V, the author wrote a profound appraisal that the discovery of America was the greatest historical event since the creation of the world and the incarnation and birth of the Savior. Another great rarity is Leyes . . . de las Indias (Alcalá, 1543), a legal treatise relating to improving the care of the Indians and to limiting the distribution of their lands among the conquering Spaniards.

There are in Mr. Rosenwald's gift a number of books printed in Mexico, where a press had been established as early as 1539, a hundred years before a printing press was introduced into English-speaking North America. The earliest is Alonso de Molina's Vocabulario en lengua Castillana y Mexicana (1555), the first dictionary of the Mexican dialect to be published. One of the earliest examples of printed music to be found in a Mexican book is the antiphonary printed in Mexico City in 1572.

There are also a few volumes of cartographic or mathematical interest relating to Americana. Johannes de Sacrobosco's Opusculum de sphera mundi (Alcalá, 1526), with additions by Petrus Cirvelli, carries a reference in which Cirvelli speaks of an expedition sent by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand in "1491," which 4 months later discovered islands to the west. Similarly Joannes Fernelius' Cosmotheoria (Paris, Simon de Colines, 1527), with a titlepage in an elegantly engraved border, contains a passing reference to America; on the other hand, there are many passages relating to America in Johann Schöner's Opera mathematica (Nuremberg, 1551).

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Returning to the earlier decades of the century, we encounter a number of books which are famous principally for the quality of their illustrations. A copy in its original binding of the 1501 Nuremberg edition of the works of the nun Hroswitha contains illustrations for all of the six comedies comprising the Opera as well as two fine frontispieces engraved by Albrecht Dürer; one shows Conrad Celtes presenting the printed volume to Frederick, Duke of Saxony, and the other, the author offering her comedies to the Emperor. Very early in that same year Hieronymus Höltzel printed at Nuremberg a copy of Saint Lucy's Spiritualium personarum feminei sexus facta. A volume of considerable rarity, Wiener Heiltumsbuch, is devoted to the Treasury of the Cathedral in Vienna and was printed there in 1502 by Johann Winterburg.

Albrecht Dürer may be the artist who engraved the two woodcuts appearing in the Heber copy of Ulrich Pinder's Speculum patientiae, printed at Nuremberg in 1509; Pinder is also represented by two other works, Epiphanie medicorum (Nuremberg, 1506) and Speculum intellectuale (Nuremberg, 1510). An apparently unique copy of an almanac captioned Dasist der Teutsch Kalendar mit den Figuren was printed at Augsburg by Hans Froschauer in 1510. The earliest use of chiaroscuro for a title page occurs in Johann Lupus' De libertate ecclesiastica (Strass-

burg, Johann Schott, 1511). St. Bonaventura's Die Legend des heyligen vatters Francisci, printed in 1512 at Nuremberg by Hieronymus Höltzel; Lorenz Friese's Spiegel der artzney (Strassburg, 1518); Johann Stoeffler's Calendarium Romanorum magnum (Oppenheim, 1518); and two editions printed at Mainz by Johann Schoeffer in 1520, customarily found bound together—Johann Huttich's Collectanea antiquorum in urbe and Conrad Peutinger's Inscriptiones—conclude the section of German books, 1501–20.

The earliest French book of the 16th century is a copy of the illustrated Le Jardin de plaisance (Paris, 1505); this comes from the libraries of A. Firmin Didot and Sylvain Brunschwig (Sale catalog 447). It is encased in a Grolieresque binding by Hagué. Les xxj epistres douide, a translation by O. de Saint-Gelais of these 21 letters of Ovid, was printed at Paris by Simon Vostre about the year 1505 and illustrated with 23 composite cuts in the text. This unrecorded copy comes from the distinguished Fairfax Murray Library and is fully described under number 698 in the catalog of the French books in that library.

Two early chronicles are present in fine copies of La Mer des hystoires, a translation of the Rudimentum noviciorum, printed at Lyons by Claude Dauost for Jehan Dyamantier in 1506 (see Ruth Mortimer, French 16th Century Books, Cambridge, Mass., 1964, no. 468), and Alain Bouchard's Les Grandes croniques de Bretaigne, printed at Paris by Jehan de la Roche, 1514. A little-known French book is Jesuis F .- Jo. de Monte Parisiensis minoris cum cantu versibus elegis accommodato (Paris, Nicolas de La Barre, 1515), in which each page contains a woodcut relating to the life of Christ with text in Latin verse accompanied by musical notation.

Five early Italian books belonging to this period are a copy in a contemporary

binding of the Missale Romanum (Venice, Bernardinus de Stagninus, 1506); the 1506 edition of Petrus de Natalibus' Catalogus sanctorum; the first book printed at Fossombrone—a work pleading for reform of the calendar-Paulus de Middelburgo's De recte Paschae celebratione et de die passionis domini nostri (1513), in a contemporary Nuremberg binding; an elaborately colored copy of Das deutsch römisch Brevier, printed at Venice by Gregorius de Gregoriis in 1518-an uncolored copy was given to the Library by the late Imrie de Vegh (OICA May 1952, p. 163); and finally, one of the last of the early block-books, Giovanni Andrea Vavassore's Opera nova contemplativa, printed at Venice about 1520, a remarkably fresh copy in a contemporary binding.

A number of early books emphatically strengthen the Rosenwald holdings of this important period of Spanish printing. Three were published at Zaragoza; the earliest is Lucio Marineo Siculo's Pandit Aragonie veterum primordia regum, printed by Georg Coci in 1509; the other two are the sumptuously illustrated edition of Las decadas of Titus Livius (1520); and Pedro de la Vega's Flos sanctorum (1521). An otherwise unknown book, Tristan de Leonis, dated January 5, 1511, and Andrés de Li's Tesoro de la Passion, dated April 26, 1517, were both printed at Seville by Jacob Cromberger. Another early Seville imprint is the Orden dela cavalleria de Santiago des Espada, printed by Johann Pegnitzer and dated November 4, 1503.

An undated edition of the *Horae Beatae Virginis Mariae* in Spanish was printed at Paris by Nicolaus Higman for Simon Vostre about 1510. To the impressive group of later Horae in Latin, the Rosenwald Collection has added the edition printed by Geoffroy Tory and dated October 20, 1531. This is bound in contemporary brown calf tooled in gold and

decorated with black enamel.

A four-part architectural title-border is found in a copy of Diodorus Siculus' Les Troys premiers livres de l'histoire, printed at Paris in 1535 (Mortimer 173); a splendid woodcut of Francis I appears in the text. Other illustrated French books of this period are Le Grant kalendrier et compost des bergiers, printed at Troyes by Nicolas le Rouge in 1529; Raoul Lefèvre's Le Recueil des hystoires de Troye, printed by Antoine du Ry at Lyons in 1529 and containing 98 woodcuts designed originally for the edition of 1490 (Mortimer 346); and the first edition of the Latin text for the famous series of cuts by Hans Holbein. the younger, on the theme of the Dance of Death, printed by J. and F. Frellon at Lyons in 1542 (Mortimer 285).

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Other 16th-century books in the recent gift, which are described in Miss Mortimer's Catalogue of French 16th Century Books, are the first editions of Jacques Androuet du Cerceau's Livre d'architecture, printed at Paris in 1559 (Mortimer 22) and Le Premier (et le second) volume des plus excellents bastiments de France (Paris, 1576-79) (Mortimer 23); the first edition of Jacques Bassatin's Astronomique discours (Lyons, 1557), dedicated to Catherine de Médicis (Mortimer 47); the lavishly illustrated Entrée du Roy Henri II à Rouen (Rouen, 1551), a most sumptuous affair which recreated as a background a Brazilian forest complete with savages (Mortimer 203); another "Entrée," that of Charles IX into Paris on March 6, 1571 (Mortimer 205); Flavius Josephus' Antiquitatum iudaicarum libri xx, printed at Lyons in 1566 (Mortimer 332); Landivio de Vezzano's Epistole Thurci, also printed at Lyons and dated 1520 (Mortimer 341); a small octavo edition of the poems of Marguérite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre (Lyons, 1547) (Mortimer 365); and Jean Milles de Souvigny's Praxis criminis

persequendi (Paris, 1541), a richly illustrated volume detailing contemporary life and procedures against criminals (Mortimer 374). The Huth copy of the first known edition of Georgette de Montenay's Emblemes (Lyons, 1571), contains 100 numbered engravings by Pierre Woeiriot (Mortimer 380). Jean Poldo d'Albenas' Discours historial de l'antique et illustre cité de Nismes, printed at Lyons in 1559 (Mortimer 445, describing the second issue dated 1560); the Duc de La Vallière's copy of Lorenzo Spirito's Le Passetemps de la fortune des dez, printed at Lyons by Benoist Rigaud in 1583 (Mortimer 500 & 501, describing earlier editions of 1532 and 1574); André Thevet's Cosmographie de Levant, printed in 1554 at Lyons (Mortimer 515); and Agostino Ramelli's Le Diverse et artificiose machine, Paris, 1588, with its interesting machines devoted principally to hydraulics or mechanisms of warfare (Mortimer 452), conclude this portion of the French section.

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The mention of the Ramelli, the most comprehensive early book on machinery, brings to mind a number of important titles in the history of science and engineering. These include the first edition of Georgius Agricola's De re metallica (1556), the classical work on metallurgy which President and Mrs. Hoover translated into English and published in 1912; Nicolaus Copernicus' De lateribus et angulis triangulorum (1542), forming part of his first book of De revolutionibus, which propounded the heliocentric theory of the universe; Pierre Apian's Astronomicum caesareum (1540) and Instrument Buch (1533), important early works in astronomy. A similar but later book in Italian is Giovanni Paolo Gallucci's Della fabrica et uso di diversi stromenti di astronomia (Venice, 1597), a work also of American interest. Berengarius Carpi's Commentaria super anatomia Mundini (Bologna, 1521), with 21 plates,

has the distinction of having been owned by a distinguished early man of medicine, Nicolaus Pol. A little-known work is the folio edition with illustrations of Chirurgia e graeco in latinum conversa, Vido Vidio interprete (Paris, 1544). There are four early herbals, two by Leonard Fuchs-his major work De historia stirpium (Basel, 1542), well-known in the history of botanical illustration, and a later Spanish translation, Historia de las yervas y plantas (Antwerp, 1557). The other two are English books, John Gerard's The Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes (London, 1597)—an important book for having, among other things, the first illustration of the potato-and the first edition of Mathias de Lobel and Pierre Pena's Stirpium adversaria nova (London, 1570-71).

To this period of English printing belong three unrelated volumes: the Magna Charta, printed by Richard Tottel in 1556 (Short-Title Catalogue 9278) bearing the arms of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; the Historie of Philippe de Comines, London, 1596 (Short-Title Catalogue 5602); and the Comedies of Terence, printed at London in 1598 (Short-Title Catalogue 23890).

A special category of specific interest relates to calligraphy. Earliest are two works by Ludovico Vincentino, La operina da imparare di scrivere littera cancellarescha (Rome, 1522) and Il modo de' temperare le penne (Venice, 1523). Other Italian books on this subject are Giovanni Antonio Tagliente's Lo presente libro insegna la vera arte delo excellente scrivere printed in Venice about 1524; Giovanni Battista Palatino's Libro . . . nel quale s'insegna a scrivere (Rome, 1545), and two editions of Vespasiano Amphiareo's Opera nella quale si insegna a scrivere, the first edition of Venice, 1554, and a later one of 1556. A rare and curious anonymous Latin text entitled Libellus valde doctus, elegans & utilis, multa & varia scribendarum literarum genera complectens was printed at Zurich by Urbanus Wyss in 1549. Spanish works on calligraphy are especially attractive; an example is Juan de Yciar's Arte subtilissima por la qual se enseña a escrevir perfectamente, printed in two volumes at Zaragoza in 1553.

Two titles of architectural interest should be mentioned. The first, Libro d'architettura by Sebastiano Serlio of Bologna, the royal architect of France, was in seven books variously printed at Venice, Paris, Antwerp, and Frankfurt from 1537 to 1575. Each of the seven enjoyed numerous printings, evidence of the popularity of the work. Leon Battista Alberti's L'architettura, which appeared at Florence in 1550, is a finely illustrated edition of the Italian translation from the Latin by Cosimo Bartoli; the original edition entitled De re aedificatoria, first printed at Florence in 1485, is regarded as a classical work of high distinction.

From the remaining 50-odd 16th-century books a selection has been made to emphasize their variety and pertinence to the Rosenwald Collection. An early legal text is represented by the 1522 Nuremberg edition of the Reformation der Stadt Nürnberg; the first edition of 1484 is already represented in the Rosenwald Collection. The German translation of Johannes de Thurocz' Chronica Hungariae, elaborately illustrated and printed at Vienna in 1534, joins the two Latin editions of 1488 given earlier by Mr. Rosenwald. Nicolaus Reusner's Icones, sive imagines virorum literis illustrium (Strassburg, 1587) is interesting for the 100 engraved portraits by Tobias Stimmer; similarly appropriate is Johannes Hoffer's Icones catecheseos et virtutum ac vitiorum illustratae numeris (Wittenberg, 1557). Of these later German books, a copy of Levinus Hulsius' treatise on the quadrant, Theorica et praxis quadrantis (Nuremberg, 1594), is the final one.

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A series of books and broadsides devoted to the practice of typography is best exemplified by Jean de Tournes' specimen book, printed at Lyons in 1556, and illustrated with 62 woodcuts. Ferdinando Bertelli's work on the costumes of all nations, Omnium fere gentium nostrae aetatis habitus (Venice, 1563), contains 60 engravings and 28 original drawings by the joint author and artist. An earlier Italian book by Raimundus de Vineis, Vita di S. Catherina da Siena (Siena, 1524), carries a title cut signed I. B. P., a monogram which has been identified with Giovanni Battista Porto, the Sienese artist known as the "Master of the Bird."

A Dutch voyage to the East Indies during the years 1595 to 1597 is reported in Cornelis de Houtman's Diarium nauticum itineris Batavorum in Indiam orientalem (Paris, 1598); Theodore de Bry republished this text in 1601 in one of his noted collections of voyages to Asia.

This section concludes appropriately enough with references to two well-printed books from the Low Countries, Nicolaus Brontius' Carmina ad Carolum V (Antwerp, 1541), and Gabriele Faerno's Centum fabulae, which issued from the famous Plantin press at Antwerp in 1567.

The Seventeenth Century

The Rosenwald acquisitions are not as numerous for this century as for the preceding two. There are in fact only 67 in number, but they are all significant books and all give desirable support to this monumental collection.

The earliest of the 17th-century books is a copy of André Du Laurens' *Historia* anatomica humani corporis (Paris, 1600), with plates after Vesalius, bound in full limp vellum and bearing the arms of Anton

Fugger. Royal association-interest is exemplified by the copy of Nicolo Cabeo's *Philosophia magnetica* (1629) that belonged to Louis XIII of France and by a copy of John Foxe's great work, *Actes and Monuments* (London, 1610), better known as the *Book of Martyrs*, which belonged to James I of England.

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Royalty also figures in a copy of Jans Bochius' Historica narratio profectionis et inaugurationis seren. Belgii principum Alberti et Isabellae, printed at Antwerp by the Plantin Press in 1602. The plates illustrating this folio volume from one of the greatest of European printing houses graphically depict the spectacle which accompanied the inauguration of their highnesses, "Archdukes" Albert and Isabella, as rulers of Belgium. In a sense this is related to the "fêtes" books of this period. Three such examples are presented in the Festa fatta in Roma, 25 Febraio 1634 (Rome, 1635), which honored Guido, Cardinal Bentivoglio; the Relatio en forme de journal, du voyage et séjour, que Charles II, roy de la Grand' Bretagne . . . a fait en Hollande (The Hague, 1660), an important work in the field of baroque illustrations; and Godfried Bidloo's Komste van zyhe majesteit Willem III (The Hague, 1691).

Two of the early writings of Galileo Galilei are included; these are Discorso (Florence, 1612), and Istoria e dimonstrazioni intorno alle macchie solari (Rome, 1613). Landmarks in Cartesian philosophy are René Descartes' Principia philosophiae and Specimina philosophiae, both printed in Amsterdam in 1644 by Ludovicus Elzevir.

A number of 17th-century writing books add further emphasis to this category. Among these are two Spanish editions, Francisco Lucas' Arte de escribir (Madrid, 1608), and José de Casanova's Primera parte del arte de escrivir todas

formas de letras (Madrid, 1680); two French editions, François Desmoulins' Le Paranimphe de l'escriture ronde (Lyons, 1625), and Jean Baptiste Allais' L'Art d'écrire (Paris, 1680); one Italian, and one English contribution, Guiseppe Segaro's Dell' idea dello scrivere (Genoa, 1624); and John Ayres' Tutor to Penmanship (London, 1698). Giovanni Battista Braccelli's Bizzarie di varie figure (Livorno, 1624), with its amusing human figures made up of geometric figures, has so interested the modern artist that in 1963 a facsimile edition of the Rosenwald copy, regarded as the finest in existence, was published in Paris by Alain Brieux.

Jacques Callot is the artist responsible for the etchings that illustrate Prospero Bonarelli's Il Solimano, printed at Rome by Francesco Corbelletti in 1632, and also for Le Combat à la barrière (Nancy, 1627). Caesar's Les Commentaires (1652) in two volumes with original drawing as illustrations, his La Guerre des Suisses (1657), and Jean de La Fontaine's Fables (Paris, 1668), the original quarto edition illustrated by de Chauveau and bound by Cuzin, are distinctive midcentury French editions. An edition of the Contes et nouvelles en vers by La Fontaine appeared at Amsterdam in 1685.

Italian costumes are the subject of Giacomo Franco's Habiti d'huomi e donne (Venice, about 1610). The Low Countries are represented by Antonius a Burgundia's Linguae vitis et remedia emblematica expresso (Antwerp, 1631); Samuel Marolis' Opera mathematica (Amsterdam, 1638); and Romein de Hooghe's Klare Onderrichtinge der Voor traffelijcke Worstel-Konst (Amsterdam, 1674), containing 71 plates devoted to wrestling.

The early 17th-century English books are Michael Drayton's The Second Part, or a Continuance of Poly-Olbion, published in 1622 (Short-Title Catalogue 7229); Sir

Thomas Herbert's A Relation of Some Yeares Travaile, dated 1634 (Short-Title Catalogue 13190); and a splendid copy of Paradisi in sole, paradisus terrestries, or, a garden of flowers, 1629, John Parkinson's popular work on English gardens and gardening (Short-Title Catalogue 19300).

A number of other botanical books of interest include Paul de Reneaulme's Specimen historiae plantarum (Paris, 1611); Fabio Colonna's Minus cognitarum rariorumque nostro coelo orientium stirpium εκφρασις (Rome, 1616); and the royal publication Recueil des plantes . . . gravées par ordre de Louis XIV, a sumptuous work in three folio volumes begun in 1676 and executed over a period of years by Nicholas Robert, Louis de Chastillon, and Abraham Bosse. The latter's Architecture (Paris, 1659) is also found among the new accessions, and his name is associated with Gérare Desargues' dissertation on sundials, La Manière universelle pour poser l'essieu.

In the category of Americana there are two books to report. Diego Cisneros' Sitio, naturaleza y propriedades de la ciudad de Mexico, printed in Mexico City in 1618, is a rare and notable source book on Mexico and carries a portrait of the author as a frontispiece. Joris van Spilberghen's Speculum orientalis occidentalisque Indiae navigationum (Leyden, 1619) provides an early account of the Indies and is illustrated with many plates, including a large map of the world.

Pietro Accolti's Lo inganno de gl'occhi (Florence, 1625) treats the subject of perspective; Robert Hooke's Micrographia (London, 1665) is an early English title devoted to the microscope. Later, as a result of certain astronomical observations, Hooke published An Attempt to Prove the Motion of the Earth (London, 1674). In this little work the first observations of a star by daylight were recorded. Giovanni Domenico Cassini's observation on a comet observations.

served in 1680 and 1681, entitled Abregé des observations . . . sur la comete, was presented to King Louis XIV. Ristretto anatomico, the rare medical treatise of Daniel Ricco, printed at Venice in 1690, concludes this section of the report.

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The Eighteenth Century

Approximately 70 titles have been added to the 140 books in the Rosenwald Collection that were published in this century. Two are dated 1700-an early text on the art of dancing by Raoul Auger Feuillet and Louis Pecour's Chorégraphie ou l'Art de décrire la dance (Paris), a work in three parts and engraved throughout and La Gloria e'l tempo-Festeggianti la nascita del Serenissimo Principe di Modena, another of the elaborate festival books that have been mentioned earlier. Later in the century another such work was published at Naples in 1749, the Narrazione delle solenni reali feste celebrare . . . da Sua Maestà il re delle Due Sicile, with illustrations by Vincenzo Rè.

One early title on architecture is present in Ferdinando Galli da Bibbiena's L'architettura civile, printed at Parma in 1711. A number of writing books, which were also represented in strength for earlier centuries, belong to the 18th century. The earliest are Juan de Aznar de Polanco's Arte nuevo de escribir por preceptos geometricos y reglas mathematicas (Madrid, 1719), and Andrade de Figueiredo's Nova escola para aprender a ler, escrever & contar (Lisbon, about 1722). George Bickham's Universal Penman (London, 1733) was reproduced in a facsimile edition in 1941; in the preface Philip Hofer appraised this fairly as a work that remains today as "the only reasonably complete representation of English writing styles of a given period." Incidentally, Bickham is responsible for the elaborate engravings in another recent acAbregé te, was istretto itise of n 1690, t.

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), and a para isbon, Iniverrepro-41; in d this as "the tion of eriod." for the quisition, the Musical Entertainer, in two volumes (London, 1740). Later contributions to the subject of calligraphy and paleography are Johann Georg von Schwander's Dissertatio epistolaris de calligraphiae... utilitate (Vienna, 1756), and Andrés Merino's Escuela paleographica (Madrid, 1780). Thomas Astle's chief work, The Origin and Progress of Writing (London, 1784) still possesses merit for the student interested in medieval handwriting.

Among the interesting illustrated books are an edition in six volumes of Giorgio Fossati's Recueil de diverses fables (Venice, 1744), with the text in both Italian and French adorned by 216 engravings by Fossati in color, and a four-volume edition of Joseph Fielding's Tom Jones (Amsterdam, 1750) in the original wrappers accompanied by five original drawings by Gravelot, who is responsible for the 16 engravings illustrating the text. This set was presented to Mr. Rosenwald on his retirement as President of the American Council of Judaism, March 19, 1955.

Gabriel Jacques de Saint-Aubin, a well-known artist of the century whose work was not previously available in the Rosen-wald Collection, is now represented by a series of attractive drawings that he added to the margins of a copy of Louis François Dubois de Saint-Gelais' Description des tableaux du Palais Royal (Paris, 1727), and a group of etchings he prepared for Jean Bernard Bossu's work on Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentales (Paris, 1768).

From the hand of another well-known artist of the century, Charles Nicolas Cochin, whose works are well represented in the Rosenwald Collection, come three illustrations in A. M. Le Mierre's La Peinture, poëme en trois chants (Paris, 1769); one of the original drawings by Cochin in sanguine accompanies this copy.

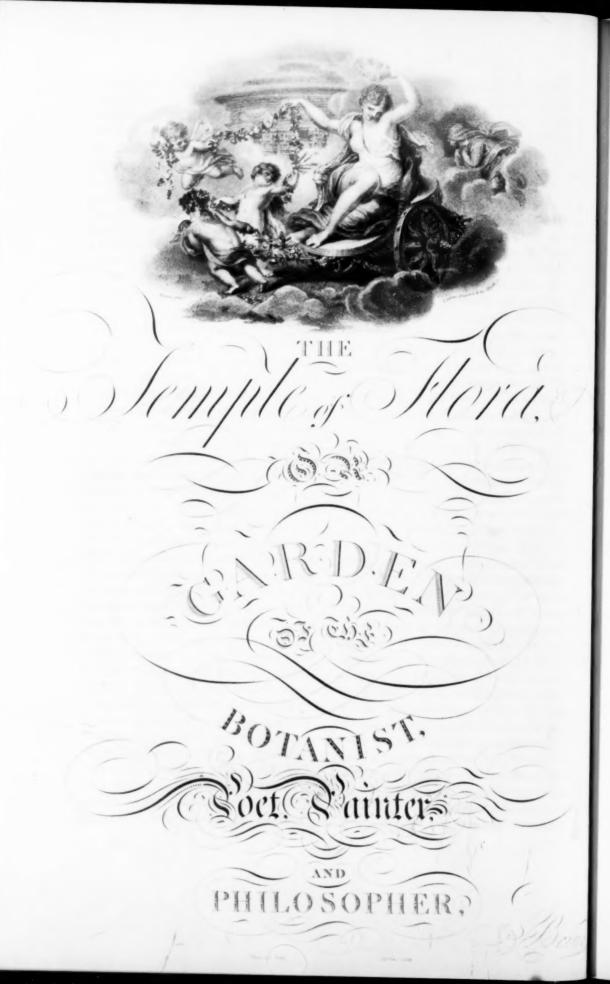
Jean M. Moreau, a contemporary of

Cochin, was the engraver of the illustrations in Jean Benjamin de La Borde's Choix de chansons mises en musique (Paris, 1773). A fine copy complete in four volumes has been available in the Rosenwald Collection for a long time. Another copy, comprising the first two volumes, was acquired principally because of the binding by Derôme in handsome red morocco richly tooled with the unidentified arms of the original owner on both covers. La Borde's name is also associated with Mémoires historiques sur Raoul de Coucy (Paris, 1781), a work in two volumes with 12 pages of engraved music.

Interesting for its binding is the copy of Neu-vermehrt-und vollständiges Gesang-Buch (Philadelphia, 1774), in stamped and colored vellum. In spite of the imprint, the book itself as well as the binding may have been produced in Germany.

Arnaud Berquin's adaptation in verse of J. J. Rousseau's Pygmalion (Paris, 1775), is an entirely engraved product, the work of Droüet. An earlier volume also entirely engraved is Luigi Subleyras' Nella venuta in Roma di Madama Le Comte e dei signori Watelet et Copette (Rome, 1764). Bound in blue morocco by Mercier, six of the plates are "avant les numeros." This rare and interesting work was composed by the young artists of the French Academy in Rome to celebrate the voyage of the financier Watelet, accompanied by his mistress. Watelet was the author of L'Art de peindre (Paris, 1760), a copy of which is also included in the recent gift. It contains a portrait of Watelet engraved by Cochin.

Of scientific interest is Jacques Gamelin's Nouveau recueil d'ostéologie et de myologie (Toulouse, 1779). A French collection of engravings devoted to the Revolution, Recueil d'estampes . . . de la guerre qui a procuré l'indépendance aux Etats Unis (Paris, about 1784), composed of 16 copperplates, with descriptive text, engraved



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by Nicolas Ponce and François Godefroy from drawings by themselves and others, possesses especial interest since the original drawings prepared for this series have been in the Library of Congress for many years.

Pierre Caron de Beaumarchais' La Folle journée, ou Le Mariage de Figaro (Paris, 1785), is illustrated with five figures by Saint-Quentin, engraved by Halbou, Liénard, and Lingée. From 1798 to 1802 there appeared at Paris an extraordinary work entitled Tableaux historiques de la Révolution Française; it was originally issued in 113 numbers. The Rosenwald copy of this interesting and splendidly executed work is a made-up set of the editions of 1798 (volume 1) and 1802 (volumes 2 and 3) bound in four volumes. The illustrations are the work of Delvaux, Duplessi-Bertaux, Fragonard fils, Girardet, Meunier, and others; those of Duplessi-Bertaux are remarkably graphic. Much illustrative material has also been added to the Rosenwald set.

Finally there must be recorded an edition in three parts of Robert John Thornton's great work on botany, which, like the preceding title, bridges the century. The first part, A New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnaeus, commenced publication in 1799; this was followed by The Temple of Flora, which was published at London by T. Bensley from 1799 to 1807. Gordon Dunthorne in his Flower and Fruit Prints (Washington, 1938) has appraised this highly significant work in these terms:

In 1798 there appeared the first of a series of some thirty large colour plates which are unique in that they produce the first flower prints with landscape backgrounds, depicting the natural habitat of the plant. The life size flowers stand forth dramatically and the whole effect is startlingly modern. large folio, entitled The Temple of Flora or New Illustrations of the Sexual System of Linnaeus, was published by Dr. Robert John Thornton a lecturer on medical botany at Guy's Hospital in London. His announced intention was to make this work the most magnificent tribute ever paid to the famous Swedish botanist by illustrating his Sexual System with the finest possible prints. It was a work on which no expense was spared. Such important artists were employed to produce the designs as Reinagle, Pether, Henderson, and Sydenham Edwards. best of the contemporary engravers, numbering among the mezzotinters the well known Ward, Earlom and Dunkarton, and among the aquatint engravers, Stadler and Sutherland, were engaged to prepare the plates. And these were engraved on a larger scale than anything which had hitherto appeared and then were basically printed in colour, an expensive and uncommon method in England at this time.

The high note on which this section ends pervades the entire report, for the Rosenwald books lend themselves to rhapsody. Unhappily this review, hampered by lack of space, is all too brief, but the importance of this noble gift will be self-evident to many; these volumes are now available to all who will seek them out. Truly they have become a part of the Nation's patrimony.

So Wide a Net

A Curator's View of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection 17th to the 20th Century

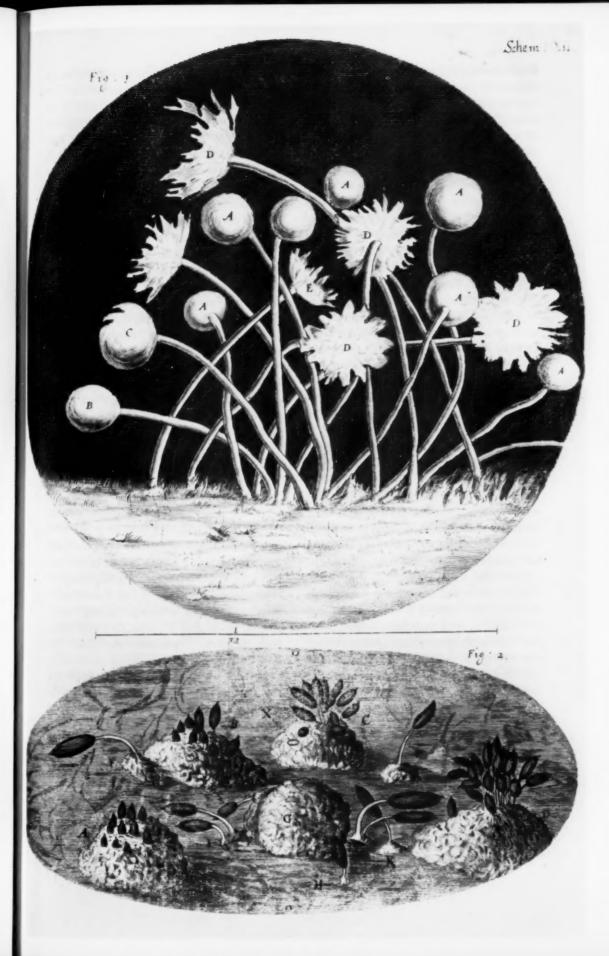
Carl Zigrosser

NE CANNOT adequately describe a gift to the Nation of such magnitude and importance as that of Lessing J. Rosenwald in one brief article: one can merely suggest a few of the riches it contains.

Expert knowledge and penetrating taste in many fields are required to assemble a distinguished collection of illustrated books such as this. First of all, one needs a scholar's knowledge of the texts and contents in order to evaluate properly the landmarks of literature, history, and culture. Then, a thorough grounding in the history of art, and particularly of printmaking from the 15th into the 20th century is needed to be able to discriminate among the countless illustrations with which books have been adorned. One must have an overall acquaintance with the craft of printing and its history, with papermaking, and

with bookbinding and its masterpieces in the past. Furthermore, one should possess a sixth sense to detect forgeries and restorations, and finally, an extensive knowledge of the market in order to decide whether a work is really rare and no other opportunity to acquire it may ever come.

How was Lessing Rosenwald able to acquire such a formidable array of special qualifications? No doubt it was by diligent study and by consultation with experts and experienced dealers; but above all it was because he grew with his collection and learned from it. By this alert association with beautiful objects, he developed his feeling for quality and his resolve to acquire only the best. His standards are high: pristine printing, impeccable condition, handsome or appropriate binding—all these should be the worthy accompaniments to the masterpieces he has chosen.



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Rare books, in this dedicated collector's context, become doubly rare-a rarity of superb quality imposed upon an already existing numerical rarity. There have been collectors, such as J. P. Morgan, who collected collections. Not so Rosenwald. He bought his books one by one, with a few exceptions such as the Duke of Arenberg's collection of early woodcut books from the Netherlands-an opportunity not to be missed! As a consequence, he has a somewhat personal relation with the books he has acquired. They tend to have a meaning for him over and above their tangible existence: they may have associations bearing on historical or human interest, or they may be a stone or even the keystone of an arch of special significance in technical or aesthetic achievement. Thus, the whole becomes greater than its parts; and the ensemble becomes a testament to the taste and discrimination of the

As an example of the historical association referred to above, one might cite two editions of Caesar's Commentaries in French, issued in the middle of the 17th century. One contains the first book only, La Guerre des Suisses, translated by Louis XIV at the age of 13 years. To signalize the progress of the young king's education, a few copies of the translation were sumptuously printed at the Imprimerie Royale in 1651. One of these is in the Rosenwald gift, in an elegant decorative vellum binding bearing the arms of the Queen Mother and Regent, Anne of Austria. Is it stretching credibility too far to speculate that this was the copy which the boy King Louis presented to his mother? The other work is a complete translation of Caesar's Commentaries in two volumes with a publication date of 1652. It was dedicated to Le Grand Condé and contains a fulsome dedicatory epistle to the Prince by the translator, Perrot d'Ablancourt. The conjunction of the greatest general of antiquity with the popular, victorious general of the battles of Rocroi, Nördlingen, and Lens would seem to have been a happy inspiration. Unfortunately the work, which evidently had been in progress since 1647, appeared just at the time when the Prince de Condé was in disgrace. Cardinal Mazarin had put him in prison (ca. 1650-51) for his part in the rebellion of the Fronde. The book contains a long preliminary chapter, centered around a large engraved map by Sanson dated 1649 and comprising "Remarques sur la carte de l'ancienne Gaul tirée des Commentaires de César par le S. Sanson d'Abbeville, Géographe du Roy, second édition, revenue, corrigée et augmentée à Paris, 1652." There is, likewise, an unusual feature, an "Extrait du Privilège du Roy," originally granted December 23, 1647. The "privilege" is transcribed in all its legal phraseology and ends with the following:

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D'Ablancourt, a choisi, pour faire ladite impression des Commentaires de César, par luys traduits, la Veuve Jean Camusat, Augustine Courbé, et Pierre le Petit; auquels il a cédé son droit de Privilège, suivant l'accord fait entr'eux.

The Rosenwald copy of this work contains a special feature which makes it unique and which may have had some significance at the time: into the 2 volumes are bound some 30 original drawings, mostly topographic maps and plans of battle to illustrate the text. Presumably they were the designs from which engravings were to be made as illustrations, but engravings do not ever appear to have been executed for that edition. The young king's translation, however, published 1 year earlier, contains four engravings (one of them signed Richer sc.). Two-the second and fourth platesare obviously copied from drawings in the d'Ablancourt book, and the other two are so similar in style that they may be based

on fragments or lost originals from the same group. The drawings, unsigned, are executed by an able artist-topographer in monochrome pen and wash (several made in watercolor seem to be by another hand). It is a mystery why the engravings were not executed. And one wonders, too, for what purpose the drawings were assembled and included in one copy of the book. Some research could profitably be undertaken on the problem.

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Another great rarity from the 17th century is the only known complete copy of the Bizzarie di varie figure of Giovanni Battista Braccelli of 1624. Only nine copies of this extraordinary work are recorded; all but one of them is incomplete. The integral Rosenwald copy contains the title, frontispiece, dedicatory coat of arms, and 47 etchings. It has been reproduced recently in a sumptuous facsimile with a commentary, an essay by the surrealist poet Tristan Tzara, and a charming bibliographical causerie by Alain Brieux (1963). The Bizzarie, unknown to the standard books of reference, was discovered and described by Henry Marguery and Sir Kenneth Clark in the 1920's; and Braccelli was forthwith hailed as a forerunner of cubist and surrealist styles. The resemblance, however, is superficial. Some of the figures in his etchings are composed of cubes and boxes, in the same way that figures in certain drawings by Cambiaso and anatomical diagrams by Dürer are summarily blocked in. But there was no attempt to break up the forms as in analytical cubism. Braccelli also contrived approximate human figures out of links of chain, tubes and lozenges, sieves and tennis racquets. The intention would seem to have been more or less a jeu d'esprit, or a mannerist gestureto create resemblances to the human figure from the most unexpected materials. The majority of the plates contain pairs of figures in attitudes similar to those in Callot's Capricci, although of course the treatment is unrealistic. There are two urban scenes (houses, streets, city walls, etc.) which contain double images in the style of Arcimboldo; that is to say, they can also be seen as reclining figures. Also there are a number of figures made up of the attributes of the architect, the soldier, the housewife, fire, and water. Braccelli, as Sir Kenneth Clark has well said, "combined three seicento discoveries: mannerism, mechanism, and conceits." But his work, like that of Callot, Arcimboldo, Christoph Jamnitzer, and other fantasists of the 17th century, appeals particularly to the modern temper.

To supplement his admirable collection of De Bry's "Great and Small Voyages" already in the Library, Mr. Rosenwald has added a fine uncolored set of Braun and Hogenberg's Civitates orbis terrarum, seven volumes bound in three. This pioneer and beautiful milestone in the cartography of the cities of the world depicts them generally as bird's-eye views, often with embellishments of costume and daily life in the foreground. Cities of Europe are most frequently delineated, but other continents are represented. The plates were engraved by Franz Hogenberg after designs, some taken from Guicciardini's Description de tout le Païs Bas-already in the Library—but chiefly from drawings on the spot by various artists, among them Peter Bruegel, the elder, and George Hoefnagel. The latter's contribution was considerable, comprising views in Spain, Flanders, England and Italy. The view of Caietae (modern Gaeta) in the third volume shows Ortelius and Hoefnagel standing by the sea and pointing out the beauties of the landscape. Mr. Rosenwald has also acquired a work which manages to combine successfully two separate themes, topography and poetry, namely Drayton's *Poly-Olbion* (1622). Mention should also be made of a rare copy of Seller's *English Pilot* in two parts: I, Northern Navigation (1671), and II, Southern Navigation (1672). This is the very rare first issue, such works being literally worn out with use.

Mr. Rosenwald is showing more than a casual interest in flower prints and botanical illustrations. He had made a start with Le Iardin du roy très Chrestien Henri IV by Pierre Vallet (1608), the first of the florilegia; the charming miniature, Histoire des plantes, by Jean Robin (1620); and the three volumes of Les Roses, one of five copies in colored and uncolored states (1817-24), which Dunthorne rightly characterized as the best known of all Redoute's work. these he has now added three other works by Pierre Joseph Redouté, all in very fine impressions. They are the Choix des plus belles fleurs in two volumes (1827-33), the Botanique of Jean Jacque Rousseau (1805), and, best of all the first edition (1803-4) of Le Jardin de la Malmaison, its two volumes bound in contemporary half-morocco. Another important acquisition is the Receuil des plantes in three big folios, handsomely bound. It has plates only: etchings by Bosse, de Chatillon, and Nicolas Robert, mostly after designs by Robert. They are dated 1671-92, but for one reason or another they were never formally published, and consequently are exceedingly rare in early impressions. Blunt calls the work a landmark in botanical illustration and says: "No less an authority than van Spaëndonck, speaking in an age which knew the lovely work of Ehret and Redouté, proclaimed it the finest in the world.'

Related to the *Receuil* is Dodart's folio volume, also in a contemporary binding, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des plantes* (1675–76). It was intended to serve as an

introduction to the text of the Receuil but never appeared in that form. It also has big etchings by Bosse and Robert (39 in all) and, as a frontispiece, the famous engraving by Le Clerc of the activities of the newly founded Académie Royale des Sciences. A worthy companion to Pierre Vallet, and likewise in black and white, are the delicate etchings of Paul Reneaulme in Specimen historiae plantarum of 1611. Two herbals have been added-Gerard's Great Herbal in the first edition of 1597 and John Parkinson's Paradisi in sole paradisus terrestris of 1629 (with its punning latinization of his name), more renowned for its delightful text than for its woodcut illustrations. Two curiosities of botanical literature should be mentioned: Offenbacher's Anleitung zur Blumen Zeichnung (1810), with lithographs by Mayrhoffer, an incunabulum of lithographic printing; and Alois Auer von Welsbach's treatise Naturselbstdruck (Vienna, 1854), which serves to recall his controversy with Henry Bradbury over the priority in technical improvements of "nature printing." Last but not least, a magnificent copy of Dr. Thornton's magnum opus, and one of the showpieces of botanical iconography, the three parts bound in two great volumes: I. A New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnaeus, II. The Sexual System of Carolus von Linnaeus, and III. The Temple of Flora, 1799-1807. Mr. Rosenwald has displayed an informed and tasteful appreciation of botanical prints, both as science and as art.

In a totally different field, a book on dance notation by Raoul Feuillet, complete in three parts: I. Chorégraphie ou L'art de décrire la dance; II. Recueil de dances, and III. Recueil de dances composées par M. Pecour (1700), matches a similar work by Pierre Rameau already in the Library. Feuillet is generally credited with having been the first inventor of a system of notation for ballet steps; Louis

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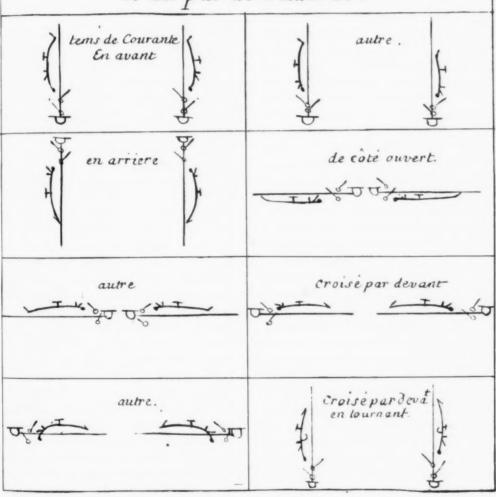
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A page from Raoul Feuillet's book on dance notation: 1. CHORÉGRAPHIE OU L'ART DE DÉCRIRE LA DANCE. (Rosenwald Collection)

Pécour was the ballet master and composer at the Académie Royale and Paris Opera, and some of his dances are notated in the book. Pierre Rameau (no relation of Jean Philippe, the composer) was dancing master to Elizabeth Farnese, later the wife of Philip V of Spain. In his book, published about 25 years later, Rameau claimed to have improved Feuillet's method of notation. It also contains scripts of Pécour's ballets.

There have been other fields of scientific and cultural achievement about which Mr. Rosenwald has shown an intelligent awareness. In the section on architecture and ornament, he has added Ferdinando Galli Bibiena's L'Architettura civile (1711), and Abraham Bosse's Traité des manières de dessiner les ordres d'architecture (1664-65), to the substantial corpus of works by Vitruvius, Alberti, Serlio, Ducerceau, Marot, Berain, Fréart de Chambray, and others. Bosse's treatise on Desorgues' method of setting up sundials, 1643, should also be mentioned. In astronomy and physics, two more works by Galileo have been added to those already in the Library-the Macchie solari (sun spots) in the first issue of the first edition and his contribution to hydrostatics, Discorso intorno alle cose che stanno su l'acqua (1612). Three astronomical works by Johannes Hevelius and Abregé des observations . . . sur la comète (Paris, 1681), by Giovanni Domenico Cassini, the first of three generations of savants at the Paris Observatory, have been acquired. Likewise, the two major works of Robert Hooke, Micrographia (1665) and Lectiones Cutlerianae (1679). To the numerous books of medical and anatomical interest (such as Paré, Vesalius, Geminus, Berengario da Carpi, Brunschwig, etc.) have been added Jacques Gamelin's Nouveau receuil d'osteologie (Toulouse, 1779) and Bartisch's Augendienst (Dresden, 1583), the first

great treatise on the surgery of the eye. The first edition of René Descartes' Principiae philosophiae (1644), now joins his Discours de la methode (1638), two landmarks in the history of philosophy.

To round out this miscellany of varied but fascinating subjects, mention should be made of Mr. Rosenwald's comprehensive collection of calligraphy, that is to say, models for the shaping of letters and writing in various scripts or hands. Already given to the Library is an impressive array of writing books by Fanti, Verini, Tagliente, da Carpi, Palatino, Cresci, Tory, and others; to these he has added works by Lucas (Madrid, 1608), Casanova (Madrid, 1650), Juan de Iciar (Saragossa, 1553), Aznar de Polanco (Madrid, 1719), Segaro (Genoa, 1624), Desmoulins (Lyon, 1625), Delacologne (Lyon, 1773), Allais (Paris, 1733), Schmidt (Nuremburg, ca. 1618), Bickham (London, 1733), and Ayres (London, 1698).

As a diligent collector of prints as well as books, Mr. Rosenwald has always been on the alert to acquire the important old technical manuals in the field of printing and printmaking. He had already amassed a substantial number from the H. C. Levis collection (the only other instance of a purchase en bloc). From this source and others, he gathered and gave to the Library a representative group of printing manuals and type specimen books by the elder Fournier, Bodoni, Savage, and others; and technical treatises by Bosse, Evelyn, Faithorne, Cochin, Papillon, J. B. Jackson, Engelmann, and Hullmandel. To the previous donation, he has now added other type books by C. Lamesle and Fournier le Jeune, and the first edition of Vollständisches Lehrbuch der Steindruckerei (1818), by Aloys Senefelder, the inventor of lithography. The volume containing trial proofs, color separations, and the like, made by the Trianon Press, Prinins his

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Gravelot's frontispiece for volume I of Pierre Simon Fournier's MANUEL TYPOGRAPHIQUE, 1764, one of the type specimen books previously given to the Library of Congress by Mr. Rosenwald. A reproduction of the original drawing for the engraving, also in the Rosenwald Collection, appears in the April 1965 issue of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIRBARY OF CONGRESS.

serves to recall Mr. Rosenwald's active association with the William Blake Trust, and his cooperation in lending illuminated books by Blake, given by him to the Library, for superb reproduction by all the resources of modern techniques. One occasionally encounters in the collection a volume of prints, pure and simple, with-

out text, such as Vernet's Cris de Paris of 1820, or a work whose importance is chiefly technical or historical, such as the lithographic incunabula, Dziembrowski's Erste im Königreich Sachsen erschienene Steindrucke of 1806, or Strixner's lithographic version of Dürer's drawings for Maximilian's prayerbook of 1808. In an entirely different area and medium—in fact among the few examples of oriental art in the collection—are three sets of Japanese woodcuts, a sketchbook by Masayoshi (1795), Hokusai's Yehon Shokunin Kagami (Mirror of Artisans) of 1803, and 15 volumes of Hokusai's famous Mangwa.

In that delightful genre, the 17th-century fete book, one finds a few charming examples in the current gift. Worthy of special mention are Callot's etchings for Combat à la barrière of 1621; the etchings of the performance of the Judgement of Paris at a marriage festival in Florence in 1608 by Giulio Parigi, Callot's teacher; and Il Mondo Festeggiante of 1661, Della Bella's ballet in the gardens of the Pitti Palace.

The French 18th century is one of the great periods for illustrated books, and it is handsomely represented in the first Rosenwald gift. To the previous holdings he has now added a veritable jewel, a livret: Description des tableaux du Palais Royale (1727), embellished with eight tiny original drawings by that rare genius, Gabriel de Saint-Aubin. There is another jewel, the very rare and beautiful octavo volume, containing four etchings, each in two versions, the first and the finished states, also by Gabriel de Saint-Aubin: Bossu's Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentals (1768). To increase the store of Gravelot drawings already in hand, the first French edition of Tom Jones has been added, with four of the original drawings for the engraved illustrations bound in. Noteworthy also is the



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ambitious historical and pictorial survey in four huge volumes, *Tableaux historiques de la révolution française* (1798–1802). The French certainly documented their revolution handsomely.

A beginning toward a collection of French woodcut books of the romantic period has been made with the acquisition of a group of about 10, most of them in special printings sur chine and in contemporary bindings. Among the illustrations may be cited Grandville's Scènes de la vie privée et publique des animaux (1842), Gigoux's Gil Blas, Tony Johannot's Le Diable boiteux (1840) and Oeuvres de Molière (1836), E. Lami's Le Petit Jehain (1830), and those two masterpieces, Paul et Virginie (1838) and Doré's Contes drolatiques (1861).

Mr. Rosenwald had already given to the Library his extensive collection of Kelmscott Press books, complete in editions on paper, and substantially complete in those on vellum. A few minor pieces, including a scrapbook of trial proofs on vellum, have been added to round out the collection. He had also presented previously a few books from celebrated presses, or examples of beautiful typography without illustration, such as the Doves Press Bible or Bruce Rogers' Lectern Bible. To these he now has added specimens of the Ashendene, Golden Cockerel, Grabhorn, Nash, and Gehenna presses. He has turned over to the Library his substantially complete collection of the works and other memorabilia of Sir Winston Churchill. His justification for concentrating on Sir Winston was twofold: during his long life Churchill had participated in more major decisions than any other statesman, and he was a distinguished literary stylist. T. E. Lawrence is also well represented in the collection, including an original subscriber's edition of The Seven Pillars of Wisdom. Mr. Rosenwald at one time had acquired a group

of first editions of key works by such authors as Edward Bellamy, Mark Twain, Richard Henry Dana, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, James Stephens, Edgar Lee Masters, Stephen Crane, and others, which are now in the Library.

It is unusual for a collector of 15th- or 16th-century works to have any concern with 20th-century illustrated books. I remember, for example, that J. C. McGuire, whose important collection of early woodcuts is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, resolutely refused even to look at any print later than 1500. In a sense, 20th-century books are different from the earlier ones. Formerly, woodcuts or engravings embellished the text and were more or less subordinate to it. Nowadays, one might hazard the generalization that the "embellishments" are quite equal, if not superior, in importance to the letterpress. The artist no longer illustrates a literary work: he uses it as a springboard to create a parallel series of compositions executed in the style for which he has become famous. I am not implying that the old approach is necessarily better than the new; I am merely pointing out that they are different. To a great extent, the newer works are larger and more sumptuously presented; they are showpieces and not reading texts.

The impulse—and triumphant achievement—for the new style of illustration, or shall we say, collaboration between picture and text, came from the artists of the School of Paris. The movement was initiated largely through the enterprise of Vollard and Kahnweiler in commissioning publications. They deserve great credit for their part in starting the renaissance of bookmaking in the 20th century. Of course it also happened that the giants of the modern movement were at hand to be sparked into creation, and likewise that

there was a body of expert craftsmen and a technical tradition in Paris to carry out the details to a handsome and impressive conclusion.

It all began, as far as the 20th century is concerned, with Vollard's publication of Verlaine's Parallèlement in 1900 (one of the very rare copies extant before the name of the Imprimerie Nationale was suppressed), and Amyot's translation of Les Pastorales; ou Daphnis et Chloé (1902), in both of which the lithographs by Pierre Bonnard are in perfect fusion with the text. The two books were in Mr. Rosenwald's first gift. Bonnard may have been inspired by Toulouse-Lautrec's integral treatment of letterpress with marginal lithographic sketches in Gustave Geoffroy's Yvette Guilbert (1894), also in the first gift. This relatively unpretentious but very personal and intimate approach did not, however, prove to be the decisive mode of the 20th century, although it does turn up later, for instance, in André Girard's treatment of handlettering and marginal decoration in color serigraphs for Heraclite d'Ephèse of The dominant trend was toward ostentatious and grandiose presentation, the prototype of which can be seen in Manet's big lithographs for Mallarmé's translation of Poe's Le Corbeau in 1875; to this, which was in the first gift, have now been added Manet's rare etchings for Le Fleuve. At any rate, the spectacular fashion has burgeoned with the participation of all the great figures of the School of Paris-Toulouse-Lautrec, Bonnard, Vuillard, Derain, Picasso, Braque, Dufy, Gris, Matisse, Léger, Rouault, Jacques Villon, Segonzac, Vlaminck, Gromaire, Maillol, Chagall, Arp, Miré, Ernst, Le Corbusier, and Richier. All of these and many more are represented in from one to ten examples in the two Rosenwald gifts.

With reference to books Picasso illustrated, for example, Mr. Rosenwald has

added the much sought-for Tauromaquia of Pepe-Illo, Adrian de Monluc's La Maigre of 1952, André Salmon's Les Saltimbanques of 1905, Max Jacob's Chroniques des temps héroiques, Sabartés' Dans l'atelier de Picasso, Scheler's Sillage Intangible, and Iliazd's Afat ou soixanteseize sonnets, (the last in a resplendent binding by Paul Bonet) to the three masterpieces already given, namely Balzac's Le Chef-d'oeuvre inconnu, Ovid's Les Metamorphoses, and Buffon's Natural History.

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The big set of Rouault's Miserere joins four other works which he illustrated: Réincarnations du Père Ubu, Passion, Cirque de l'étoile filante, and Souvenirs intimes; the French edition of Vergil's Eclogues with an extra set of Maillol's woodcuts (states and trials) joins the German edition and Ovid's L'Art d'aimer with lithographs by Maillol. Jacques Villon's color lithographs for Les Bucoliques de Virgile have been added to his etchings for Racine's Cantique spirituel. Works illustrated by Derain have been strengthened by the addition of Max Jacob's Oeuvres burlesques of 1912, the La Fontaine of 1950, and the Satyricon of 1951.

New artists have been added to the roster: Miró with Eluard's À toute épreuve (including two of the original woodblocks) and René Char's Nous avons and others; Braque with Tirer à l'arc, St. Jean Perse's L'Ordre des oiseaux, and Ribemont Dessaignes' La Nuit la faim. It is curious that Poèmes de Charles d'Orléans is the first and, so far, only example of Matisse's book work in the collection.

Single works worthy of mention include H. J. Laroche's charming book *Cuisine* (1935), with lithographs by Vuillard and Segonzac; two versions of the maxims of Brillat-Savarin, one with etchings by Dufy and one with mezzotints by Avati; *Prométhée* with lithographs by Henry Moore;

Le Corbusier's Poème de l'angle droit (1955); and Poèsie des mots inconnus (1949), a volume with prints by 25 famous artists commemorating the 30th anniversary of the birth of Dada. The collection of Expressionist work is rather meagre, but a beginning has been made in the present gift with a key work, Kandinsky's Klänge, a work by Barlach, Der Findling, and four books with wood engravings by Josef Weisz. A few illustrated works by American artists are also included in the recent addition, such as Baskin, Biddle, Frasconi, Savelli, Stein, Van Vliet, and Terry Haass, who is often classified as American.

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In a collection such as this one can sometimes find the same work illustrated by different artists. It is fascinating, for instance, to compare the approach of four different artists-Toulouse-Lautrec, Bonnard, Erni, and Stein-to Renard's Histoire naturelle; of Picasso and Erni to Buffon; of La Fresnaye and Richier to Rimbaud; of Dufy and Avati to Brillat-Savarin; or of Maillol and Villon to Vergil. Likewise, it is instructive to contrast Philippe d'Orléans of 1718 with Bonnard in 1902 in Daphnis and Chloé; Ovid's Les Métamorphoses as depicted by Picasso today and by Boucher, Eisen, Gravelot, Le Prince, and others in the edition of 1767-71; or to trace the iconography of La Fontaine's Fables and Contes from Chauveau (1668) to Oudry (1755-59, to Eisen (the Fermiers Généraux edition of 1762), to Duvivier (1784), to Fragonard (1795), then to Moreau le jeune (1814), Carle and Horace Vernet (1818-20), and finally to Derain (1950). (Chagall's superb set of etchings for the Fables could be added to the list, although it is not in the Rosenwald Collection).

Mr. Rosenwald's books are usually preserved in attractive and sturdy slipcases. The books themselves are in appropriate and often contemporary bindings. But he does not collect fancy bindings for their own sake. He occasionally has acquired books which happen to have "name" bindings such as Grolier, Farnese, Padeloup, Derôme. In fact, in the present gift there is a Derôme binding containing volumes I and II of the Choix de chansons of Benjamin de La Borde. Among the 20thcentury books there are some that appear as issued, unbound; but there are a few which are adorned with elaborate and showy bindings appealing to a modern luxurious taste. It must be said that such fancy bindings by Bonet, Legrain, Martin, Creuzevault, and others, appear on books of secondary artistic importance, with the possible exception of the Iliazd sonnets illustrated by Picasso.

In summing up Mr. Rosenwald's achievements as a collector and public benefactor, one is impressed by the breadth of his intellectual interests; and one is gratified that his curiosity and acquisitive instincts have impelled him to cast so wide a net over the culture of the Western World. That all these precious landmarks now belong to the American people is truly a cause for rejoicing.

Carl Zigrosser is curator emeritus of prints and drawings of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, vice president and founding member of the Print Council of America, and a trustee of the Guggenheim Museum of New York. He is the author of The Book of Fine Prints, The Artist in America, Kaethe Kollwitz, Ars Medica, and The Expressionists and the editor of and a contributor to Prints: Thirteen Essays on the Art of the Print.

Opposite: Border from the front cover of MATICA SRPSKA, 1826-1926 (Novi Sad, 1927), a collection of articles on the activities of the organization during its first hundred years.

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Rare Books

FREDERICK R. GOFF
Chief, Rare Book Division

HEN A DIVISION—especially one devoted to rare books—receives such a wealth of acquisitions in one year that it can divide its report into two parts, it has indeed come upon good days. A descriptive essay on the books in Lessing J. Rosenwald's most recent gift to the Library of Congress appears earlier in this issue. This portion of the report will be devoted to additions to the other collections in the Rare Book Division.

Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana

Among a number of noteworthy additions to the Stern Collection is a letter of primary importance. This is an autograph letter written by Mary Todd Lincoln on "Sept. 31st," 1862, and addressed to Daniel

Edgar Sickles, then brigadier general in the Union Army. Another of her letters, written after the President's death, is also in the collection. The new addition consists of three pages with a postscript on the fourth and is an invitation to the general to pay a call at the summer White House. It is neatly-not beautifully-penned. More important, it is not at all perfunctory but convincingly friendly and extremely well-expressed. Her best sentences allude to the threat to the Capital posed by Confederate forces nearby. "When we are within hearing, as we on this elevation, have been, for the last two or three days, of the roaring cannon, we can but pause & think. Yet, as to Washington, yielding to the Rebels, a just Heaven, would prevent that!" After extending her invitaAgen Sikled:

My Dear this

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cheming. In our daily circles,

your name is frequently a

deservedly mentioned, as being

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lefenders. I should like to have

had a social chat with you,

about Virginia affairs dif

tion she adds, "Mr. L. has so much to excite his mind, with fears for the Army, that I am quite considerate in expressing my doubts & fears to him, concerning passing events." als

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The small monogramed letter and its envelope, inscribed by Mrs. Lincoln, are both in mourning borders in respect to the death of the Lincolns' 12-year-old son, Willie, in February of 1862. One can hardly fail, thinking of Mrs. Lincoln's tribulations at this period, to be favorably impressed by the admirable qualities that she displays in this fine letter.

An interesting political relic is the large cloth banner, measuring 34 by 46 inches, of the South New Market (N.H.) Lincoln and Johnson Club. Obviously this was in use at the time of the 1864 campaign. The name of Johnson has been inserted in such a way as to suggest that the banner had

Mary Todd Lincoln's letter to General Sickles. Envelope is shown on preceding page. (Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana)

the city, how to have the pleasure of Lewing you again. The always have so many evening called that rive conversations, necessarily are general. When we are within heaving, as eve on this education, have been for the last less or three days, of the rearing cannon, we can but pante & think. Get, as to Mathington, y relding to the Rebell, a just Heaven,

would prevent that If you are in M. on Month and, if you have besieved of course, are to slipposed can you not drive out about Hoelock, in the morning, Mr I has so much to excite his mind, with fears for the army that? am quite considerate in expressing my doubts & fee to him, concurring passing events. If more convenient you. I could be you, tomore morning, at Jame hour, designed yet would prefer monday. your friend. In L.

also been used in the 1860 campaign when Lincoln's running mate was Hannibal Hamlin. This is further corroborated by the use of a portrait of a beardless Lincoln. Another item documenting this earlier campaign is the text of the letter from the Republican Executive Congressional Committee soliciting the help of campaign workers and making available printed copies of speeches of the candidates. Accompanying this letter, reproduced through lithography (?) and signed by Preston King and the committee, is a broadside listing the speeches which could be purchased at 50 cents per hundred for those of 8 pages and \$1 per hundred for those occupying 16 pages. Only three of the pamphlets related directly to Lincoln. The 8-page pamphlets included his speech, "The Demands of the South-The Republican Party Vindicated," available also in a German translation, and E. B. Washburne's "Abraham Lincoln, His Personal History and Public Record."

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Two different printings of Lincoln's second inaugural address delivered on March 4, 1865, are among the year's accessions. One, attractively reproduced in blue ink, is without imprint but appears to be contemporaneous; the other, a decorative printing in red and black within ornamental borders, bears the Philadelphia imprint of Bryson & Son. An even rarer broadside is the "Proclamation By the Mayor of the City of Liberty," dated April 17, 1865. This ordered all business houses closed on that day and draped in mourning.

The earliest piece of Lincolniana is an extra of the State Register, Monday, August 22, 1842. Textually this relates to the State Bank of Illinois and the refusal of Governor Carlin and the State auditor, James Shields, to honor bills issued by this bank in payment of revenues due to the State. Lincoln must have seen a copy of this extra for it provoked the "Rebecca

Letter", which he composed and which was published in the Sangamo Journal on September 2, 1842 (see The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, 1953, vol. 1, p. 291). Mr. Shields took such violent exception to the ridicule he received from Lincoln's pen that the incident almost led to a duel.

A number of later issues pertinent to Lincoln and his assassination have also been added to the Stern Collection's growing newspaper files. Among those are The Kenosha Telegraph and Tribune, Kenosha, Wis., May 24, 1860, detailing the presidential nomination of Lincoln by the National Republican Convention; the Utica Evening Telegraph, December 10, 1864, which contains an account by an English journalist, Mr. Sala, of his interview with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln at the White House; 1 the Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette, May 22, 1865; The Weekly Herald, New York, April 22, 1865; and 11 issues of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, April 15-27, 1865.

Pennell Cookbook Collection

Last February the Prints and Photographs Division transferred to the Rare Book Division the gastronomic library of 294 titles assembled by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell and presented to the Library a generation ago. Now cataloged through temporary typewritten cards, this collection for the first time may be consulted under proper conditions of service. Mrs. Pennell is well known for her splendidly printed bibliography, My Cookery Books (1903), which describes a number of rarities that she had secured for her collection. Unhappily many of these were lost at sea, but a number of important early editions are still available. The earliest is the 1503 Venetian edition of Bartholomaeus Platina's De honesta voluptate, regarded in its first edition of 1475 as the first cookery book to be printed. The Library of Congress, incidentally, possesses five 15th-century editions, including one in Italian, and what is the most likely the first, the dated Venetian edition of 1475.

Mrs. Pennell's collection also contained a number of interesting English editions of the 17th century, notably Sir Hugh Plat's Delightes for Ladies (London, 1632), with, unhappily, a damaged titlepage; Hannah Wolley's A Supplement to the Queen-Like Closet (London, 1674), otherwise known only through a copy in London; the fourth edition of The Accomplisht Cook, approved by Robert Gay (London, 1678); Giles Rose's A Perfect School of Instruction for the Officers of the Mouth (London, 1682); A Queen's Delight or the Art of Preserving, Conserving and Candying (London, 1683); and what is most interesting of all, an inscribed copy of John Evelyn's famous Acetaria; a Discourse of Sallets (London, 1699). This copy was presented to Sir Christopher Wren and is signed by the familiar intertwined initials of J. E. At the end there are some manuscript annotations by the author. Formerly, this copy was owned by a well-known American collector, Herschel V. Jones; there is a manuscript note that it was acquired at the famous Heber sale more than a century ago.

Other Acquisitions

Six years ago—in the Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions for May 1959—this annual report on rare book acquisitions mentioned the addition of the 1604 Naples edition of Domenico Fontana's Della transportatione dell' obelisco Vaticano. Last year the Library was fortunate to secure a splendid copy in its original binding of the first edition, dated 1590, of this account of one of the great engineering achievements of the century—the lowering, transporting, and re-erection of

the obelisk in St. Peter's Square in Rome. The plates which depict this operation are finely engraved by Natali Bonifazio after Fontana's original designs; they also contribute important examples in the development of architectural drawing.

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For several years the Library endeavored to secure a copy of As We Remember Joe, a collection of tributes to Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., edited by his brother the late President Kennedy and privately printed at the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., in 1945. The Library's quest ended happily through the kind offices of Mrs. Olga Mikhalevsky, the Secretary to the Librarian of Congress. While visiting her son, Comdr. Nickolas Mikhalevsky of the U.S. Navy, then commanding officer of the U.S.S. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., she mentioned the Library's interest in the slight volume for which her son's ship had been named. Comdr. Mikhalevsky recalled the presence of a copy in the ship's library, and after securing official permission, he arranged to have this very copy presented to the Library of Congress. The volume which is now located in the Rare Book Division carries this typed message of transmittal on its flyleaf:

For eighteen years this book, a gift of its editor, sailed the seas on board the United States Ship Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. (DD 850), in the service of its country. When it became known that this book was not obtainable elsewhere, it was donated to the Library of Congress by the officers and men of the ship so that all Americans may have access to it and learn more about the American patriot for whom the ship was named.

Some further facts concerning this book have recently been elicited from its publisher by Arthur Price of New York City. There was only one printing of the book and one binding during May of 1945. The first mailing went to 202 individuals, and as late as October 1950 there were still 75 copies undistributed in President Kennedy's custody. From further evidence it now appears that 500 copies constituted the edition.

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Warren W. Ferris of Los Altos, Calif., the Library's honorary consultant in typography and design, has recently presented a number of outstanding examples of his work as a calligrapher. These include a copy of the first page of the text of the Constitution of the State of Alaska and the first page of the Alaskan Memorial to the President and the Congress of the United States. Mr. Ferris was commissioned by the Governor of Alaska to execute both of these documents in his finest calligraphic style. Other works are a set of altar cards which were done on behalf of the Archbishop of San Francisco, the text of the beginning of the Gospel according to St. John, and a magnificent presentation of the Lord's Prayer. The last is embellished with a striking illuminated initial P, highlighted with burnished gold. To this group has been added Mr. Ferris' correspondence during recent years with the Chief of the Rare Book Division. These were executed in a variety of hands and provide further examples of Mr. Ferris' remarkable accomplishments as one of America's leading calligraphers.

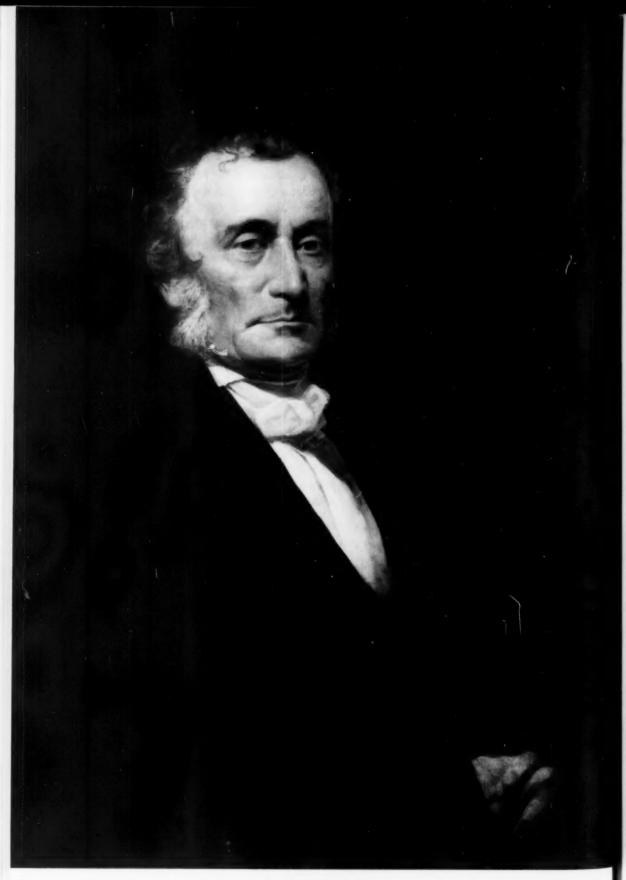
Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot O'Hara of Washington, the Division has recently received a number of interesting association copies of books formerly in the possession of Herbert Putnam, the seventh Librarian of Congress. Mrs. O'Hara is the daughter of the late Dr. Putnam.

Among these gifts are an inscribed copy of President Calvin Coolidge's Have Faith in Massachusetts (Boston & New York, [1919]); the two-volume set of George Haven Putnam's Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages (New York and

London, 1896), inscribed "Herbert Putnam with the love of the Author. Apr. 2, 1896"; Washington Irving's The Angler, privately printed for Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach in 1931 and inscribed by him to Dr. Putnam; Shakespeare's Tragedy of Macbeth (Boston & New York, 1931), edited by Joseph Quincy Adams, at that time professor of English at Cornell University but later the Librarian of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington; Audrey Wurdemann's Testament of Love (New York and London, 1938), inscribed with "admiration and esteem" on October 10, 1938; a series of three of the Christmas booklets issued by J. Christian Bay, Librarian of the John Crerar Library in Chicago and an old friend of Dr. Putnam, as well as a copy of Leigh Hunt's A Jar of Honey, presumably presented by Dr. Bay to Dr. Putnam on September 21, 1945; and a copy of Law and Politics, Occasional Papers of Felix Frankfurter 1913-1938, edited by Archibald MacLeish and inscribed by him, "For Herbert with . . . profound admiration and (permit it) affection" on October 5, 1939.

An oil portrait of Peter Force has recently been hung on the south wall of the reading room of the Rare Book Division. This is an appropriate place for it since much of his distinguished collection of Americana, purchased for the Library of Congress at the price of \$100,000 by special act of Congress in 1867, is housed today in the stacks of the division. The picture was painted in 1857 by John Mix Stanley (1814-72), famous for his portraits of American Indians. One hundred and fifty of these were deposited in the Smithsonian Institution in 1852; all but five were destroyed by fire in 1865, representing an irreparable loss to students of history and ethnology.

Charles Hunter of New Orleans, a greatgrandson of Peter Force, presented the



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Portrait of Peter Force.

portrait to the Library in 1961, but announcement of the gift was postponed until the painting could be repaired and restored. This was recently undertaken by Russell Quandt of Washington.

Since so much of the Library's strength in the field of Americana stems from the collection assembled by Peter Force, it seems likely that he would approve of the present location of his portrait over the door to the south stacks, where he oversees the use that is made each day of not only the materials he assembled more than a century ago, but the thousands of other volumes that have joined together to make this one of the great research collections available to scholars everywhere.

Footnote

¹ An enlarged and differing version of this interview was printed in George A. Sala's *The Midst of War* (London, 1865), vol. 2, p. 145.

Maps

WALTER W. RISTOW
Assistant Chief, Map Division
Assisted by CATHERINE I. BAHN

Because the report on acquisitions by the Map Division is appearing in an earlier Quarterly Journal than heretofore, it covers only 8 months, from May 1 to December 31, 1964. A statistical tabulation of materials added to the collections follows. To facilitate comparison with previous years, projected 12-month figures are shown in italics below the 8-month figures.

Source	Maps	Atlases
TD 6		
	29, 380	42
	34,600	63
International exchange	10, 278	105
	15,417	157
Government source	7,429	42
	11,143	63
Purchase	4, 195	282
	6, 293	423
Copyright	2,429	176
	3,644	264
Gift	411	23
	617	35
Domestic exchange	24	11
	36	16
Total	54, 146	681
	71,750	1.022

The projected 12-month total for maps is slightly below the 75,254 reported last year, but the projected figure for atlases represents a moderate increase over the 943 last year. Exclusive of transfers, which consist of noncurrent materials, 24,766 maps and 639 atlases were acquired in the 8 months. They represent a major percentage of the world's cartographic output that is not subject to security restrictions. The monthly average accessions of current materials—3,100 maps and 80 atlases—are above the median figures for the past 15 years.

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Transfer

The 29,380 maps and 42 atlases recorded in this category include only transfer items that were added to the cartographic collections. Transfers actually received during the 8-month period totaled more than 46,000 items, and several thousand additional pieces were rejected by Map Division personnel after examination on the premises of donor agencies. Approximately 55 percent of the transfers retained for the

collections were derived from this year's receipts. The balance, some 14,000 items, came from the unprocessed, and partially processed, transfer backlogs. Some 76,000 items from this year's receipts and from the backlog were consigned to the duplicate files.

Cooperative participants in the Map Division's 1964 Special Project selected approximately 39,000 maps and 450 atlases for transmittal, on duplicate exchange, to eight sponsoring colleges and universities. Duplicate stocks were further reduced by 18,000 items that were pulped or burned. Included in the latter group were materials with security restrictions and duplicates that had been repeatedly rejected in the selection process.

Transfers come principally from the cartographic collections of other Federal agencies. They comprise noncurrent maps and atlases that are surplus to the needs of these organizations. Transfers constitute a rich source for retrospective publications, and they fill many gaps in the Map Division's map and atlas collections. As in previous years, the largest contributor in this category was the Army Map Service Library. Significant groups of transfers were also received from the Naval Oceanographic Office, the Office of the Chief of Military History, and the Department of Agriculture.

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International Exchange

International exchange is the leading source for current cartographic accessions and accounted for more than 40 percent of map receipts (exclusive of transfers). Only 16 percent of currently published atlas acquisitions came from this source, however. Although maps were received from some 120 countries, 60 percent of international exchange receipts came from 9 countries. Canada was the major con-

tributor, as it has been for several years, and alone accounted for almost one-fourth of the total. Europe continues to be a primary source for cartographic publications, with 40 percent of the receipts from this region. France, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, and Germany were the most prolific producers.

Although there is increasing cartographic activity in Latin America and Africa, production is still relatively low in both regions, each accounting for only 9 percent of total accessions (exclusive of transfers). Receipts from Asia continue low, primarily because of security restrictions in several of the more populous countries. Japan supplied a quarter of the accessions from Asian countries.

Government Source

Two-thirds of the receipts under this heading came from Federal agencies, which are required by law to deposit cartographic productions that are not security classified. The accelerated domestic topographic mapping program is reflected in the more than 2,000 maps received from the U.S. Geological Survey. This represents almost 29 percent of government source receipts and places the Geological Survey first among Federal map depositors. The Army Map Service, formerly the leading government source, dropped to second position, contributing approximately 24 percent of the total. Among some 20 other Federal map producers, noteworthy deposits were received from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Naval Oceanographic Office, and the Department of State.

State, county, and municipal agencies in every State contributed to the total of 2,500 maps acquired from non-Federal agencies. Most numerous by type were plans of United States cities received under the cooperative Library of Congress-Army Map

Service solicitation program. Procurement letters directed to all State geologists brought in a number of recently published geology, mineral, and resource maps. Several economic and resource atlases of individual States were also received.

Purchase

Most of the materials under this heading were acquired from foreign countries almost exclusively through the efforts of geographic attachés operating under the direction of the Department of State's Coordinator for Maps. Significant receipts from West Germany, Great Britain, France, and Japan reflect the importance of commercial map and atlas publishing in those countries. In some of the newer or less economically advanced countries, for example, Ghana, Vietnam, Korea, India, and Nyasaland, official maps must be acquired by purchase rather than on exchange because the governments wish to add to their foreign exchange credits. Forty-four percent of the newly published atlases (exclusive of transfers), but only 14 percent of the new maps, were purchased. This reflects the importance of commercial publishers in atlas production.

Copyright

Copyright accessions show a noteworthy increase over the comparable figures for the previous year. The number of atlases acquired via this source in the 8 months covered by this report equals the total for the previous 12 months. Maps received in the same period are only slightly fewer in number than were acquired by copyright for the year May 1, 1963, to April 30, 1964. General and regional atlases, by U.S. commercial publishers, school wall maps, globes, plans of cities, and road maps comprise the bulk of the cartographic copyright deposits. The New

York World's Fair of 1964 inspired the publication of a number of plans of the fair grounds, as well as numerous street maps and guides to New York City.

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The growing number of privately owned small boats has expanded production of cruising charts and guides. The guides, distributed free by marketers of petroleum products, are prepared by the producers of oil company road maps, General Drafting Company, H. M. Goushá Company, and Rand McNally and Company.

Gift

Receipts from this source were considerably fewer in number than for the previous year. This is largely because the major solicitation projects were directed toward official producers, and the returns are recorded under Government Source.

An especially noteworthy gift, a copy of Nicholas Sanson's *Atlas Nouveau* (Paris, 1962), was presented by Maj. Gen. Howard C. Davidson of Washington, D.C. This large folio volume includes more than 70 double-page maps, 23 single-page maps, and a number of small city plans.

Sir Dudley Colles and his daughter, Mrs. Jane Hyde-Thomson, of London, presented a broadside setting forth "Proposals for publishing by Subscription, an Accurate Plan of the City and Suburbs of Limerick," by Christopher Colles. Published at Limerick on August 7, 1769, the broadside describes the proposed plan of Limerick, which was "taken from an actual Survey thereof made for the Right Hon. Earl Percy." The proposal sheet is signed "Chris. Colles." Sir Dudley and Mrs. Hyde-Thomson are collateral descendants of Christopher Colles, who emigrated to America shortly before the Revolution. In 1789 he published A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America, the earliest American road map.

The Library's Hotchkiss Collection of red the Confederate Civil War maps was enriched of the by an original manuscript map of Greene is street County, Va. The map was among a numty. ber loaned by Jedediah Hotchkiss to the rivately U.S. Geological Survey in the 1880's. The produc-Greene County map was inadvertently res. The tained in the Survey's files when the reeters of mainder of the maps were returned to by the Major Hotchkiss. It was recently identios, Gen-Goushá fied by a Survey librarian and presented to the Library to be incorporated in the y and Hotchkiss Collection.

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A three-dimensional relief model of the Copernicus Crater and adjacent areas of the moon was presented by Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia. The 4- by 4-foot model, at the scale of 1: 250,000, represents approximately 35,700 square miles of the moon's surface. The model is a copy of one prepared on contract by Aero Service for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. It is not available for general distribution or sale.

Domestic Exchange

Quantitatively, maps and atlases acquired through exchanges with libraries and educational institutions in the United States are few in number. Domestic exchanges, however, constitute a promising source for acquiring certain types of cartographic materials. Graduate departments of geography, for example, can offer on exchange photoreproductions of maps prepared as illustrations for theses and dissertations. In the collections of many libraries and historical societies are interesting and historically significant manuscript maps. The map collections of the Library of Congress have been enhanced by photocopies of a few of them. This exchange source has, however, been only superficially and casually explored.

Because of the many sources from which the Library receives acquisitions and the recognized numerical dominance of its cartographic holdings (almost 2,800,000 maps and approximately 25,000 atlases), it is sometimes assumed that there are no significant gaps in the map and atlas collections. Duplicates in these categories are therefore rarely offered to the Library of Congress by sister institutions. The Map Division's domestic exchanges have been predominantly outward bound. During the past two decades more than 1 million cartographic duplicates have been distributed to libraries and educational institutions in the United States. The bulk of this material has gone to cooperative participants in the Map Division's Special Project, which has now been in operation for 14 consecutive summers. In the same period domestic exchanges have brought to the Library fewer than 4,500 maps and 100 atlases.

Although a significant numerical increase in domestic exchange receipts cannot be anticipated, this is one of the most promising potential sources for filling gaps in certain categories of retrospective materials. Nineteenth century atlases of United States counties comprise one such group.

County atlas publishing was particularly significant during the quarter century immediately following the Civil War. Principal areas covered were New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Middle West, but some of the more prosperous counties in several of the States south of the Ohio River, in the Great Plains, and in the Far West were also mapped in this period.

Many county atlases were produced and published, on a subscription basis, by itinerant surveyor-salesmen. Lithography and printing, however, were done in such urban centers as Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago. Editions were small, ranging from 1,200 to 2,500 copies per atlas, and

not all were registered for copyright. As compilation, sales, and production practices and techniques were quite standardized in spite of the large number of compilers and publishers, the county atlases are similar in content and format.

The first contact was made by the publisher or producer, who established headquarters in the county seat. Armed with samples of previously published atlases of other counties, he would visit the editor of the local newspaper and other prominent citizens of the town. Once the endorsement or patronage of such civic leaders was obtained, the publisher would send his canvassers throughout the county to get subscriptions for the atlas. In some instances, the canvassers also made the "surveys," using the official U.S. Land Office plats as a base. Road mileages were measured with the aid of an odometer, which was usually attached to a carriage or wheelbarrow. Details were sketched in and names of farm residents and landowners verified by personal interviews. The canvasser also frequently secured the farmer's signature on the purchase contract at this stage.

When the surveyor had completed his work, artists would call on subscribers and, with strong appeals to personal vanity, impress upon the farmer the prestige value of having a portrait of himself and his wife, or a sketch of his farm, buildings, or livestock in the forthcoming atlas. All this for an additional payment, of course. Farmers in the North were prosperous in the first decade after the Civil War and the atlas canvassers and publishers had little difficulty filling their subscription quotas or securing commissions for illustrations. Subscribers were generally pleased with the atlas when it was delivered, usually within 12 months after the surveys were made.

County atlases were about 16 by 14 inches in size, and of from 50 to 200 pages.

They normally included a map of the State, cadastral plats of each township, on which farm ownership and acreages were shown, and plans of towns and villages. A fairly common feature was a list of patrons or subscribers to the atlas, and often there was a descriptive and historical sketch of the county. In general, atlases published before 1870, particularly for counties in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, had few or no illustrations. Atlases of later date, for many Midwestern counties, are generously illustrated with lithographs of farmsteads, farm vehicles and implements, livestock, public buildings, churches, retail stores, industrial establishments, and railroad trains, as well as portraits of prominent citizens. Although they are not works of art, the lithographs present an unexcelled pictorial panorama of rural America in the Victorian Age.

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Between 1864 and 1890 an estimated 1,200 county atlases were published. About 75 percent of them are represented in the collections of the Map Division. Because of the cartographic and historical value of 19th-century county atlases and their increasing scarcity-many were printed on woodpulp paper of high acidity and are deteriorating at an alarming rate-the Map Division has initiated a program to acquire volumes not in the collections. Letters were addressed to libraries and historical societies throughout the country listing desired atlases and requesting duplicate copies on exchange. It is gratifying to report that, to date, 11 volumes have been acquired from 6 different institutions. Many of the responses, however, emphasize the rarity of these important records of local history. Some historical societies and libraries, for example, lack copies for counties within their State. The following excerpt is representative of several replies: "We regret very much not being able to furnish you with any of the desired duplicates for counties in our state. We were surprised at how few originals we have. If you should obtain extra copies for the following counties we would be interested in acquiring them." Efforts to add to the Library's holdings of 19th-century county atlases will be intensified in view of their obvious and increasing scarcity.

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Representative Maps

The Map Division's cartographic acquisitions are comprehensive and varied in area and subject coverage. Descriptions of a few selected individual items can therefore give only a partial and inadequate picture of the many interesting and useful additions to the collections.

Resource, geologic, and mineral maps are basic tools for inventory and planning studies and programs. A number of distinctive and informative maps showing distribution of surface and subsurface resources are among the new acquisitions.

World Crude Oil and Refining Capacity, 1962, was published in 1963 by Petroleum Information Bureau of London. The map, which is at the scale of 1: 27,000,000, shows estimated quantities of crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in each country and the total annual intake capacities of refineries that process crude oil.

The Mineral Resources Division of Canada's Department of Mines and Technical Surveys published in 1963 a map entitled Iron Ore Trade—Canada and the World. The 35- by 46-inch map shows major mines and producing areas, production and consumption graphs, ports and cities, railways, and principal lines of iron ore movement.

A particularly distinctive contribution to the resource cartography of this country is a map showing Potential Natural Vegetation of the Conterminous United States. It was compiled by Prof. A. W. Kuchler of Kansas University and published in 1964 by the American Geographical Society of New York. The 1: 3,168,000-scale map is accompanied by a booklet in which the identifying symbols that appear on the map are keyed to photographs that illustrate each type of vegetation.

Geological distribution in several of the individual States is shown on recently published maps. Surficial Geology of Alaska is a large (2 sheets, each 55 by 38 inches) colorful map that shows distribution of glacial deposits, peat and lake deposits, and other depositional features that help form Alaska's complex terrain. The map, at the scale of 1:1,548,000, was compiled by Thor N. V. Karlstrom and published in 1964 by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Another 1964 Geological Survey publication is a Map Showing Distribution and Configuration of Basement Rocks in California (Oil and Gas Investigations Map OM 215), compiled by Merritt B. Smith. In addition to basement rocks—defined as metamorphic or igneous rocks underlying the more recent sediment—the map shows oil and gas fields of California. The scale of the map is 1:500,000 and it is on two sheets, each 45 by 64 inches.

Quarry Map of Tennessee is a joint compilation of Robert E. Hershey and Stuart W. Maher. The map, which locates some 124 limestone and dolomite quarries, was published in 1962 by the Division of Geology of Tennessee's Department of Conservation and Commerce, Nashville.

The Kansas State Geological Survey (Lawrence) published in 1963 a Map of Oil and Gas Pipelines and Industries in Kansas. The 1:500,000-scale map was compiled by Margaret O. Ores and scribed by Larry Grady, Kenneth J. Badget, and Beth Clark Thomason.

Fred L. Stubbs and Richard T. More jointly compiled a Map of Arizona Showing Principal Power and Transportation Facilities. Published in 1963 by Arizona's Bureau of Mines (Tucson), the map shows railroads, natural gas lines, electrical transmission lines, and several classes of roads.

The emergence of new governments and nations in Africa has stimulated compilation and publication of resource maps. A Geologic Map of the Kingdom of Libya, at the scale of 1:2,000,000, was compiled by Louis C. Conant and Gus H. Goudarzi. The bilingual (English and Arabic) map was sponsored jointly by the Kingdom of Libya and the Agency for International Development. It was published in 1964 (as Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map 1–350A) by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Uganda Geology is a 1962 publication of the Uganda Geological Survey Department (Entebbe). At the scale of 1:1,500,000, the map shows geological formations ranging from Precambrian to Cenozoic and locates mylonite zones and faults.

A major contribution to cartography and regional geology is the Geological Map of Africa, at the scale of 1:5,000,000. Printed on nine sheets, each 30 by 44 inches, the map was compiled by the Association of African Geological Surveys and published in Paris in 1963 by UNESCO. It brings up to date a geological map of Africa published in 1952, but it "cannot be considered as a second edition, for all that remains of the first one are the essential lines of the topographic base and a few geological boundaries in regions where no recent observations warranted the drafting of new documents." There is an accompanying Explanatory Note, in booklet format, which was compiled by R. Furon, Professor of Geology, University of Paris, and J. Lombard, General Convenor of the Geological Map of Africa.

Latin America is another area for which there are new geological and resource maps. Mapa geologico de Colombia, at the scale of 1:1,500,000, is a 1962 publication of Colombia's Servicio Geologico Nacional (Bogota). It was compiled under the direction of Alberto Sarmiento Alarcón by N. Hubach, L. Radelli, and N. Burgl.

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Various geographical and geological features of the arid zone of Peru are presented in a series of 10 maps with the general title *La Zona arida del Peru*. The maps, which are at the scale of 1:3,000,000, were compiled by the Comité Peruano de Tierras Aridas and published in 1963 by Peru's Instituto Geografico Militar.

Subsurface resources of Europe are also presented on maps recently acquired. Carte des gisements de fer de la France [1964] maps the distribution of iron-bearing formations. The 1:1,000,000-scale map was compiled by O. Horon, with the collaboration of F. de Torey, and published by France's Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres. It is printed on two sheets, each 40 by 26 inches.

Mapa minero de España maps, at the scale of 1:1,000,000, the distribution of Spain's mineral resources, exclusive of coal and iron. Compiled by D. Serafin de la Concha and D. Jose Suarez Feito, the map was published at Madrid in 1961 by Instituto Geologico y Minero de España.

The geology of the mineral-rich and industrialized Saar region is shown on Geologische Karte des Saarlandes 1:100-000. Based on the Karte des Saarlandes, the map was compiled and published in 1964 by the Geologischen Institut der Universitat des Saarlandes.

The Director of the Ordnance Survey, Dublin, published in 1962 the third edition of the *Geological Map of Ireland*, which maps distributions for 24 geological formations. The revised map was produced under the direction of M. V. O'Brien.

Österreich Geologie und Bergbau [1964] is a 1:1,500,000-scale generalized geology and mineral map of Austria. An inset block diagram (after L. Kober) illustrates the structural geology of the country. The publisher is Freytag-Berndt and Artaria, Vienna.

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Representative Atlases

Atlases present in convenient format a wide range of general and special subject information for the world and its various geographical and political divisions and subdivisions. Among the more distinguished new general reference works is the New World Atlas, published in 1964 by Zenkoku Kyoiku Tosho, Tokyo, Japan. It compares in format and size with the National Geographic World Atlas and includes 62 plates, some with double-page maps. Scales range from 1:2,500,000 to 1:70,-000,000. The maps are of the physical type, with generalized relief indicated by contours and color gradients. The title, place names on the maps, and index are in Japanese and English.

Also of interest is a Japanese-language edition of Rand McNally's *Goode's World Atlas*, published in 1963 by Heibon-Sha of Tokyo. The main maps are the same as in recent American editions, but the series of world economic maps has been eliminated in the Japanese volume. A 12-page map of Japan, at the scale of 1:1,000,000, has been added. Names on all the maps are in Japanese only, but the index includes transliterated English names in addition to the Japanese.

In the medium-priced group of general world atlases are W. P. Wereldatlas, published in 1964 by the Geografisch en Cartografisch Institut Elsevier, Amsterdam-Brussels, and Weltatlas die Staaten der Erde und Ihre Wirtschaft, a 1963 publication of VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-

Kartographische Anstalt, Gotha, Germany. In both atlases the main maps are of the physical-political type. The former volume includes a preliminary section of text, illustrations, graphs, and physical, economic, and resource maps of the world.

Atlas of South-East Asia, published in 1964 by Macmillan & Company, London, is a general-regional atlas. The 130 maps, 64 of them colored, were produced by Djambatan of Amsterdam. They present the basic facts of physical and human geography. There is an introductory text by D. G. E. Hall, professor emeritus in the University of London.

National, or single-country, and provincial and state atlases have been compiled and published in great numbers in recent years. Some are compiled by individuals and published by commercial companies, while others are produced by official agencies of Federal or local governments. Representatives of both types are included in the year's atlas accessions. Atlas Kustanaiskoi Oblasti is a physical, economic, and historical atlas of Kustanayskaya Oblast, in the USSR. Containing 79 pages of maps and 7 full-page color illustrations, it was compiled and published in 1963 by the Geographical Faculty, University Moscow.

Topographischer Atlas Schleswig-Holstein was compiled by Christian Degn and Uwe Muuss under the sponsorship of Landesvermessungsamt, Schleswig-Holstein, and was published in 1963 by Karl Wachholtz Verlag, Neumunster. It includes 83 pages of maps, most of which show relief by means of contours, at the scale of 1:50,000, and a page of descriptive text opposite each map.

Two small-format English regionalsubject atlases are commercial publications. Geological Atlas of Great Britain was compiled by T. Eastwood, formerly Assistant Director of the British Geological Survey, and published by Edward Stanford, Ltd., of London in 1963. The 288-page volume includes 29 page-size maps, descriptive text, structure sections, and illustrations. This entirely rewritten and redrawn edition continues a long sequence of Stanford geological atlases of Britain, the first of which was published in 1904.

Faber and Faber, Ltd., of London are publishers of a 1964 Agricultural Atlas of England and Wales. It includes 205 black and white maps, 9 chapters of text, 3 appendixes, and a select bibliography classified by chapter headings. The atlas was prepared by John T. Coppock, University College, London, with a foreward by Sir Frank Engeldow, emeritus professor, University of Cambridge, and a technical appendix by A. Sentance.

France's Direction de l'Aménagement Foncier et de l'Urbanisme (Clermont-Ferrand) published in 1963 an Atlas de la Region Auvergne, Allier, Cantal, Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dome. It brings together in a spiral binding with cloth cover 22 maps selected by the prefects of the four departments included in the Region of the Programme Auvergne.

Several of the States of the United States are covered in new regional-subject atlases. Professors N. D. Searcy and A. R. Longwell, of the Department of Geography, Kearney State College, have compiled a Nebraska Atlas, which was published in 1964 by Nebraska Atlas Publishing Company, Kearney, Nebraska. The spiral-bound atlas includes 98 pages of maps, text, and statistical tables. The maps, at the scale of 1 inch to 50 miles, show physical, economic, and cultural distributions.

E. Willard Miller, former chairman of the Department of Geography, Pennsylvania State University, is the compiler of An Economic Atlas of Pennsylvania, which includes more than 200 pages of maps and illustrations. The atlas was published in 1964 by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Harrisburg.

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Designed primarily as a teaching tool is a looseleaf atlas entitled Alpha Map Transparencies Mid-Continental U.S.A. It was prepared under the guidance of Consulting Geographer Henry J. Warman, of Clark University, and published by Allyn and Bacon in 1964. The atlas includes a series of 33 maps of the United States each of which is printed on a plastic transparency as well as on paper. The transparencies can be removed from the ring binding and placed as overlays on other plates to bring out pertinent relationships.

The Institute of Ethnography, Akademiia Nauk, USSR (Moscow) published in 1964 an Atlas of Geographical Discoveries in Siberia and North-Western America XVII-XVIII Centuries. It includes facsimiles of 194 early maps in "the principal archive depositories of maps in the Soviet Union." The atlas was edited by Prof. A. V. Yefimov. The title and a summary of the foreword are in English.

Three additional facsimile atlases in the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum series being published by N. Israel of Amsterdam have been received. They are Ptolemy's Cosmographia (Ulm, 1482), Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (Antwerp, 1570), and Waghenaer's Spieghel der Zeevaerdt (Leyden, 1584–85). All three have introductions by R. A. Skelton, Superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum.

The early historical cartography of Schleswig-Holstein is presented in facsimile in Die Landkarten von Johannes Mejer Husum, aus der Neuen Landesbeschreibung der Zwei Herzogtumer Schleswig und Holstein von Casper Danckwerth D. 1652, published in 1963 by Otto Heinevetter, Hamburg-Bergedorf, and prepared by K. Domeier and M. Haack. The introduction is by Christian Degn. The Literature of Cartography

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es being am have Cosmoheatrum 0), and dt (Leyntroducntendent Auseum. phy of in facohannes indesbe-Schlesckwerth Heinerepared The inMost noteworthy among new informative works is Leo Bagrow's History of Cartography, revised and enlarged by R. A. Skelton. Published in German in 1951, Bagrow's authoritative study was reissued in 1964, in an English translation by Harvard University Press. A new German edition, entitled Meister der Kartographie was published by Safari-Verlag, Berlin.

Mapping, by David Greenwood (University of Chicago Press, 1964), is a revision of the author's 1944 book entitled Down to Earth Mapping for Everyone. The revision, available in standard and paperback editions, is one of the best popular treatments of cartography.

N. Israel published in Amsterdam in 1964 a revised edition, with introduction by R. A. Skelton, of Carlos Quirino's *Philippine Cartography*. This delightful cartobibiliography was initially published in 1959 in a limited edition.

Civil War Maps in the National Archives gives generalized descriptions of some 8,000 maps from the Archives collection and describes in detail 267 of them. It was published in 1964 by the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington. An unusually popular carto-bibliographical publication is A Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts in the Library of Congress, which was published by the Library of Congress, Map Division. The list, compiled by Richard S. Ladd, is distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, at 30 cents a copy. The original printing of 25,000 copies was exhausted by the close of the calendar year and a second printing was authorized.

The serial literature of cartography has been greatly enriched during the past two decades. New issues of the following have been received within the period covered by this report: Bibliographie Cartographique International (Paris), Bibliotheca Cartographica (Bad Godesberg), Globusfreund (Vienna), Imago Mundi (Amsterdam), International Yearbook of Cartography (Gutersloh), and the Map Collectors' Circle (London).

The Image of America

in accounts of Polish Travelers of the 18th and 19th Centuries

JANINA W. HOSKINS

Area Librarian (Poland and East Europe), Slavic and Central European Division

THE FORMATION of the American Republic after the war for independence late in the 18th century was a matter of great interest to educated elements in the countries of Western Europe. The war itself had been of interest, particularly in that Britain had been unable to hold the colonies despite the use of seapower such as no country had ever held before. Now curiosity centered on the new nation's form of government, a democracy which embodied both principles and practices novel to the countries from which the American people had come. Differences among the several states, in social structure and political outlook as well as in size, climate, and natural resources, tended to enhance the curiosity of European observers and to make them skeptical as to the likelihood that the American experiment could survive and prosper.

Among the curious and the skeptical were many of the English themselves. Almost immediately after the Revolutionary War period they began to travel in the former colonies. Generally these Englishmen recorded their impressions in journals, many of them with a view to publication. Few had any intention of enlarging on the merits of American political independence, and the preconceptions they brought from England were frequently strong enough to withstand observation of conflicting evidence without appreciable alteration. Not until the 19th century was well advanced did the tone of English comment about the United States grow less critical.

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French visitors to the United States in the late 18th and early 19th centuries came for a variety of reasons duly reflected in their writings. Some were refugees seeking asylum. Some were enthusiastic revolu-

tionaries hoping to find an embodiment of their ideals in the new republic. Still others were filled with understandable delight that groups of colonies had managed to achieve independence from a hidebound England and to find power and even wealth in the American wilderness. In all such instances it was enthusiasm and not doubt that inspired Frenchmen to brave the stormy Atlantic. The more glorious their expectations the greater was their disillusionment, the more bitter their disappointment, when they saw the American nation as it really was-crude, provincial, spottily rich and sophisticated but more generally poor and earthy-almost nowhere manifesting the virtues conceived by the lively French imagination. There is substantially no truth in the oft-repeated generalization that French observers unqualifiedly eulogized the young United States

Travelers in America from distant Poland were not nearly as numerous as those from England and France. They, too, came for a variety of reasons and very generally set down their impressions in letters, in diaries, in memoirs, or in articles to newspapers or periodical publications at home. As a rule Polish writers, however greatly they were shocked or startled by strange or uncouth American mannerisms, were pleased and impressed by the atmosphere of freedom that everywhere prevailed. Poles, of course, were not new to the American national scene. Some had migrated to America at the beginning of the 17th century and others came in increasing numbers later on. Few of these, however, were writers. Most of them appear to have been men of military training and experience and we know little of their impressions. We do know, from contemporary Polish publications, that the American war for independence was followed with keen interest in Poland 1 and that it had

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no little influence on Polish aspirations for independence at home. Indeed, among the more distinguished American revolutionary leaders were Polish officers, Kościuszko and Pułaski, among others. These men left no memoirs, however. Pułaski, after mortal wounds received at Savannah, died at the age of 32. Kościuszko returned to Poland after the close of the American Revolutionary War and fought for the independence of his own country.

The first noteworthy Polish account of life in the American nation was written by a young poet on whom the American scene had a strangely sobering influence. This was Tomasz Kajetan Węgierski, who was only 28 years old when he made a rather extensive tour of the United States in 1783.2 His early youth had been spent among the intellectuals in Warsaw court circles. Satirical poems were fashionable, and Wegierski's youthful spirit of revolt was manifested in a series of poetic lampoons directed against some of the most eminent figures in Polish society. This resulted in a self-imposed exile in France (1779) where the young writer was able to lead a wandering life and indulge his predilection for "young women and old wine." He heard much discussion of the American struggle for political freedom which, together with other French influences and his own growing personal ambition and curiosity, appears to have led to his decision to visit America. The journal in which he consistently recorded his observations and experiences, parts of which have survived many vicissitudes, may have been intended upon publication to give him stature in the political and literary world; his stated purpose in crossing the Atlantic was to make the acquaintance of George Washington and other notables of the American Revolu-

Attended by a personal servant, Wegierski took ship for America by way of the



French Indies in May 1783. Being only slightly acquainted with the English language, he undertook to build up his proficiency en route by assiduous reading in Crèvecoeur's Letters of an American Farmer, which in simple style presumably supplied some background for an American visit. Węgierski landed in America in late August or early September.8 He spent some days in Philadelphia, where he was hospitably entertained. He proceeded thence, accompanied by some Frenchmen, in a "flying machine" through New Jersey, finding time to record in his journal not only his impressions of the countryside but also brief biographical sketches of the more distinguished officers of the Revolutionary forces with whom he came in con-

tact. At Princeton, for example, he met General Nathanael Greene. At Rocky Hill he found General Washington, who was waiting there for the installation of a constitutional government. He was the more cordially received by the General because he was the bearer of a letter of introduction from the Marquis de Lafayette. Although Wegierski's command of English was not such as to enable him to take full advantage of the situation, nonetheless, about this important part of his American visit he wrote that after two hours of conversation a bystander would have thought the acquaintance had been of long standing. He considered Washington one of the most handsome men he had ever met and remarked that the portraits he had seen in Europe did the General little justice. He added, "Although I greatly desired to learn from him the causes of the late war and, as well, about the country's affairs, he would not converse on these matters."

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With letters of recommendation from Washington to General Knox at West Point and General Schuyler at Albany and with an invitation to spend a few days at Mount Vernon, Węgierski proceeded on through Brunswick to New York. His stay there was complicated by the presence of many Tories who, ousted from their homes by the fortunes of war, were en route to Canada under the protection of remaining units of British military forces. The Bay was full of English war ships. From New York Węgierski sailed up the Hudson River toward West Point, where he saw Fort Clinton and the battlefields which were the scene of Clinton's expedition of 1777. He was greatly impressed by the scenery. "The Hudson is without doubt the most beautiful river in the world," he wrote. "Nature has given this country everything and art did not spoil anything."

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ceeded by way of Poughkeepsie to Albany, calling upon such notables as he could find and writing lively accounts of the manners and customs of the New York countryside. He was impressed with the abundance of food available everywhere. "The poorest American consumes more meat in one week than many a European farmer does in a whole year, even in the countries where he fares best," Wegierski noted. Yet he observed that "all improvements which make life more comfortable and pleasant, all luxuries, are unknown here; even in the cities they are rare." Near Albany he visited with Chancellor Livingston in his beautiful newly rebuilt home. Thence by way of Cohoes Falls he moved on to the Saratoga battlefield and Lakes George and and Champlain, noting particularly the effects of the late war. Travel, even on the principal roads, was not easy. "The roads were so poor that our horses often sank into mud up to their breasts," he recorded on the way to Schenectady.

Having returned to New York in late autumn, Węgierski made a brief trip into New England, traveling wherever possible by boat. He was not favorably impressed by the people or the ways of life encountered during this visit. "It is difficult to describe how superstitious the people are in New England, how independent and thoroughly imbued with republican ideas and the religious tenets of Cromwell. Their old laws, called the Blue Laws, are full of peculiarities and nonsense . . . These people speak only of religion and politics," he wrote. In Boston, late in November 1783, he was at the end of his travels in America. Thence he sailed for England, saying at the end of his American diary, "I courted the ungrateful daughter; now I have to see the broken-hearted mother."

We have few details of Węgierski's later activities. It is known that in England he became one of the companions of the Prince of Wales (later King George IV) and that in April 1787 he died of tubercu-



losis in Marseille. The original draft of his diary has been lost and only parts of copies are still preserved in Poland. The journals of his American sojourn were written hastily, but they bear testimony to his keen observation and his unusual ability to his experiences interestingly. record Despite his youth, he was greatly interested in the institutions in the new republic: for these he had great respect. His descriptions of places through which he passed present him as a sensitive and enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature.

Like some of the English travelers, Wegierski indulged in speculation concerning the future of the United States. Some of his pondering was recorded in a letter to John Dickinson, then President of the Council of the State of Pennsylvania. Now that the Americans were masters in their own country, how would they behave, he wondered. How would they handle their domestic problems? Would they prefer the general good of the nation to the happiness of individual states? Would the public spirit so apparent during the Revolution survive in the midst of commercial success and the luxury which attends it? How would it respond to the insinuations of enemies who would destroy the Union? Would the Congress be able to excite the reverence due the representatives of the highest authority and indispensable in a republic? Could America exist without a navy? How could such an establishment be financed? Without a navy, how could American trade be protected on the high seas?

Poland's own struggle for independence was destined not to be successful, but the effort made had the result of bringing into existence another major Polish account of life in the early United States. Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz was a well-educated member of the Polish nobility, and had distinguished himself as a writer, politician,

and soldier. At the time of his birth in 1758, Poland already had largely lost its political independence. Neighboring foreign powers were interfering in Poland's internal affairs. Anarchy was extending its progress. Nevertheless, Niemcewicz's early years saw the first stirrings of an intellectual and moral resurgence in Poland and, being caught up in this movement, he contributed to it through much of his life.⁴

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In 1794 Niemcewicz joined General Kościuszko, as companion in arms in an attempt to restore Poland's independence. The effort failed in the Battle of Maciejowice, where both men were wounded and taken as prisoners of war to Russia. Two years later, after the death of Catherine II, both Kościuszko and Niemcewicz were released by Tsar Paul I. From Russia they journeyed to Sweden and thence to England where they set sail for America. After a long and stormy trip they arrived at Philadelphia on August 19, 1797. Kościuszko, as a well-remembered hero of the American Revolutionary War, was received with enthusiam, some of which was reflected on his companion. Since General Kościuszko employed his time principally in visits with his friends of revolutionary days, Niemcewicz was accepted without question in distinguished circles of American society where he made good friends on his own account.

Within a few months, for reasons which still are not clearly understood, Kościuszko suddenly returned to Europe, leaving his companion to shift for himself. Niemcewicz thus found himself obliged to learn of the new nation at first hand. Proceeding southward with Morse's The American Geography in his pocket, he availed himself of an eariler invitation and spent two memorable weeks in June 1798 as a guest at Mount Vernon.⁵ He recorded in some detail his impressions of the General's house and its contents. Among many other

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things, he noted a crystal lantern containing "a real key from the Bastille, a relic of despotism" that had been presented to the General by Lafayette. Niemcewicz was especially interested in numerous paintings by Claude Lorrain and John Trumbull. He also admired an impressive view from the open gallery on the east. "From it extends a most beautiful sight," he wrote. "The Potomac, proudly rolling its waters, is visible for four or five miles, and the boats going to and fro give movement to the picture."

Niemcewicz found Mrs. Washington "one of the most delightful persons one can meet. Good, sweet, and exceedingly pleasant, she likes to talk and talks of good times." More than once the Polish guest, who "was considered in this home not as a stranger, but rather as a member of the family," gave rhapsodic accounts of the beauty, the gentle manners, and the accomplishments of Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, the "divine" Miss Custis. "One could not look at her without ecstasy," he wrote. "She was one of those heavenly persons rarely duplicated by nature, sometimes created only in the vivid imagination of painters."

On the General himself, Niemcewicz said: "Washington may have his faults as a result of his age but not of his heart. In the main he is a great man whose virtues are equal to his services. He exhibited bravery and skill in battles, strong character in misfortune and difficulty, and selflessness at all times. He had no thought for personal glory; being in a position to continue indefinitely as chief executive, he voluntarily relinquished the presidential office. Exitus acta probat is the motto which he very appropriately adapted to his coat of arms. Since his retirement from public office, he lives a quiet and regular life. He rises at five in the morning and writes or reads until breakfast at seven. Breakfast



consists of tea and corn waffles spread with hot butter and honey. Immediately thereafter, he goes on horseback to oversee the work in the fields. He returns after two, changes his clothes, and goes to dinner. If he has guests, he talks with them while drinking a glass of madeira. After dinner he carefully reads the newspapers, of which he receives ten. Then he answers his correspondence. At seven he drinks tea, returning to the company. At nine he retires." Niemcewicz admired the General also for qualities not widely known, even in America. Washington was an inventor of improved agricultural machinery. Moreover, in his family circle and among friends, he not infrequently displayed a fine sense of humor. On one occasion this incident was related. "Did you know Mr. Jones?" "He was killed by Mr. asked Mr. Law. Livingston in a duel. I was told that the bullet fired by Mr. Jones scratched Mr. Livingston's nose." "How could he miss

it?" replied Washington. "You know Mr. Livingston's nose: what a perfect target!" On another occasion, the question arose as to how Members of Congress were to be lodged when the new government should begin its work in 1800. Washington remarked jocularly that they might have to camp out: Congressmen in the first row of tents, Senators in the second row, while the President and his staff would occupy a row of tents in the middle.

Niemcewicz made a critical inspection of the new Federal City of Washington. He arrived there on May 14, going at once to see the unfinished Capitol building. He reached it by way of a newly made road in the oak forest. He writes that at that time the Capitol was a square structure still unroofed. It seemed to Niemcewicz to be overly heavy and massive. Around the building were many stones and other building materials as well as small temporary sheds for the workers and two or three small grocery stands. Seeking out Mr. Hadfield, the architect, Niemcewicz climbed to the top of the Capitol. He left a vivid description of the environs as viewed from that vantage point: the allpervading silence broken only by the sounds of many kinds of birds. What a contrast, he thought, between the tranquillity of the surrounding forest and the tempest of passions which one day would trouble the peoples of this place!

Niemcewicz next studied the Federal territory within which was to be built the city of Washington. He found that, except for a few streets and avenues, the whole place was covered with trees. He crossed Tiber Creek to the house of the President, built by the same architect and, he said, in the same style as the Capitol. It was nearly finished and looked both spacious and impressive but more fit for an absolute monarch than for a Government official receiving a salary of \$25,000. No other Gov-

ernment buildings had then been erected. The workers on building projects were mainly Irishmen and Scots, earning from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. The writer remarked that these men, if they had remained at home, would have been poor, but after two or three years of work at construction they would be able to save enough money to buy some land in the interior of America and make life secure for their children. In a word, Niemcewicz thought, this was a country for the poor and strong. A European, brought up as a nobleman, might also make money in trade and speculation, but if he wished to enjoy prosperity according to his taste and habits, he might better return to Europe.

After his early American travels in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England states, Niemcewicz elected to settle in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. There life was relatively inexpensive, the environment was pleasant, and the European element was large. It was there that in 1800 he married Mrs. Susan Livingston Kean, the widow of John Kean, one of the war companions of Kościuszko. Word from Poland caused him to return to Europe in 1802, where he was able to recover and make sale of some family property. He returned to Elizabethtown in 1804 where he led a comparatively uneventful life, a part of which he spent in writing. To this period belongs the account of his journey to Niagara Falls.6 News concerning the formation of the Duchy of Warsaw by the Treaty of Tilsit caused him to return to Poland in 1807 where he was prominent in Polish politics and intellectual life for many years. He died in Paris in 1841.

In his own day, Niemcewicz was highly esteemed by Poles as a writer. Already celebrated for literary endeavor when he first came to America, he continued his writings for some years thereafter, producing historical works, political comedies,

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Your letter of Sep. 2.10 was smooths on it's passage to one, having been recieved on the 7th July 11 I addressed my answer to you without delay, acknowing my obligations to the Royal society of the friends of science in Warraw for their nomination of me as one of their members, expressing my sense of the honor of being asto. - ciated with their body, and tendering any services which at this distance, I could render them. This having been sent by the way of Paris, vas, I hope, duly recieved. writing now some letters to my friends, there, I take the same occasion of recalling my self to your recollection and of expressing the sahistax him I feel in reviewing the agreeable moments I have passed with you in Paris and Philadelphia. we, like you, are now at war, but happily on our borders only, under. - hurbed at our alters Ofinerides. we recieved some checks in it's beginning, from the want of experienced and tried officers to corn mand us, a peace of 30. years having deprived us of all those of high graves in the revolutionary war our second campaign how been more successful, having profeefeed ourselves of all the lakes and country of Ugyper Canada, except the single post of Kingston at it, lower extremity. ocean. The we have but a very small force, in half a dozen achons of vestel to vestel of equal force, we have capthered them in every instance but one: and on Lake Ene in an engagement of 8.00/0. vestels of a ride, of the sure navigating that water, we look their whole equation, not a vessel or a man escaping, we have no doubt, of the war continues, of austing them from the entire continent. This is very different from what their lying papers will tell you in Europe. but you have heard at least that in our revolutionary war the same papers were eternally announcing exclories & changes of prosition, M. Julien Ursin nierncevicz. Warraws.

me great pleasure to hear how you somally a flected by the wars around you, and to be assured that you do not participale of their calamities. When will this world be again at peace!

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your old friend, mir Milure, paid us a visit some two or three years ago, and returned to Paris. his brother is living and still engaged in commerce, as I believe. Latrobe has been till lately engaged at Washington in the business of civil enginest; but is now yone to Pittsburg to take part is the enterprise of furnishing heam-boats for the Ohio and Mississipi. Here boats, of the in-vention of mir Fulton, have obtained the most perfect siecess, and are now extending to all our rivers.

This notice of some of your friends here, I have thought might not be unacceptable, and one them I proup you to count none as entertaining sentiments of higher esteem and respect to you than myself.

Thresterson

lefferson's reply to Niemcewicz expressing his appreciation of the honor bestowed on him and the hope of "rendering any services which at this distance, I could render . . . " (Manuscript Division)

songs, etc. He kept a diary during most of his life, although his American diary covers no extended period. It was begun on August 29, 1797, and was continued for more than two years, being interrupted from time to time. It ended suddenly on November 8, 1799.7 Considering its brevity, it gives a rather remarkable picture of the America he visited. It reflects in some detail the author's observations of American achitecture, types of bridges, agricultural pursuits, flora, and even the American theater. His greatest interest, however, was in people. With reference to Negro slavery, his was the attitude of a humanitarian. He viewed slavery as an affront to human dignity.

Niemcewicz was a serious student of the American legislative process. Not being content to observe the activities of governing bodies, he delved into the very creation of public opinion. He was especially intrigued with woman suffrage and was somewhat mystified by the general effectiveness of democratic government in America, especially in view of the seeming disinterestedness of the electorate.8 has been noted, his comments on both the places and the people he knew were enlightened, sometimes pungent. He remarked that some Americans of note maintained a strictly American style of life-General Gates, the hero of Saratoga, being a case in point. Others, however, such as certain of the Livingstons or William Bingham, one of the wealthiest of Americans, preferred a European mode of life.

Through the writings of Niemcewicz one meets men of learning and public prominence. Among these are the Reverend Nils Collin of Philadelphia; President and Mrs. John Adams; Alexander MacKenzie, the famous explorer; and Thomas Jefferson, whose broad range of knowledge he particularly admired and with whom he maintained close relations

for many years.⁹ One even glimpses the future king of France, Louis Philippe, then the Duc d'Orléans, who was living in exile in America.

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The history of Poland in late modern times is to a large extent a record of successive frustrations caused by the victimization of parts or all of the Polish-inhabited territories by rapacious European neighbors. The truncated Duchy of Warsaw erected by Napoleon in 1807 was succeeded, after the Congress of Vienna in 1815, by a tiny Kingdom of Poland under Neither of these Russian domination. structures was created with any real concern for the Poles on the part of the European powers and neither embraced the territories essential for economic survival. Many Poles therefore sought to improve their individual fortunes in other countries.10 Those who remained at home dared to hope that the revolutionary spirit arising in so many places—bringing Greeks and Serbs into rebellion against Ottoman rule, Italians into revolt against the Hapsburgs, and marked restiveness elsewhere in Europe—might be conducive to the escape of the Poles from Russian domination. After the abortive uprising of 1830-31, however, when even the partial autonomy conceded at Vienna in 1815 was lost, many Poles identified with the revolt sought elsewhere. Some escaped refuge France and set up in Paris a quasi-official Polish National Representation. Some chose exile in England where they received financial assistance from the Government. Still others went to America, about which they knew little except that it was the "land of freedom." One of the larger groups arrived from Trieste on two Austrian frigates in 1834. These were refugees who had been deported to the western world after an unsuccessful bid for extended asylum in Austria.11 Entirely unprepared for life in the new country, disappointed in their expectations of assistance, most of this group returned to Europe with bitter feelings.

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The diary of Julian Juźwikiewicz, once a second lieutenant in the Polish army, reflects a quite different outlook. Arriving in New York on the Austrian frigate Hebe in 1834, he undertook to earn his own living without help from the philanthropies of the newly established Polish Committee in New York. For a time he did manage to survive by hard work, first as a woodcutter, then as a clothing factory worker at the weekly wage of \$4.00. In June 1835, however, he sailed back to Europe. His hope of being of further service to Poland was cut short by his death in Paris in 1837. His diary, recording the experiences of his 15-month stay in America, pertains mostly to the Polish group in New York, but it also contains some observations on America which show none of the bitterness and disillusionment of the forced migrant.12 In a straightforward manner he noted, for instance, that when Polish immigrants first arrived in New York they were received most hospitably and supplied with food and clothing. When some of the immigrants asked the mayor of the city, Gideon Lee, what more they might expect in America, he replied that not only Poles but all other immigrants had the right to enjoy in this land the liberties common to Americans and that, although no further special provision would be made for their support, they had equal access to American industries and opportunities.

Juźwikiewicz was able to travel but little in America. For the most part he lived in small towns near New York among simple folk of whom he became very fond. He found that they had "common sense," although they knew little of the world outside their own communities. He described their good will, their generosity, their lack of prejudice. In America, he thought, one

knew what a human being should be like. Everyone was equal in status, as even the mode of dress indicated. There were no class-distinguishing insignia. He spoke of one among the Poles who, attaching a silver cross to his shirt before taking a walk, was asked by Americans whom he met if the cross were for sale. Juźwikiewicz tried to explain to his fellow countrymen that the United States should not be regarded disrespectfully as a nation of merchants (although Polish nobility had traditionally considered that being "in trade" was degrading). He pointed out that commerce had made America rich and strong and he recommended that Poles equate trade with law, diplomacy, and even poetry. The only evidence of injustice that he saw in America was the limited freedom of Negroes, but he believed that this would be corrected. By and large, he regarded social equality as essential to national unity and hence to national strength: he considered it the element that might bring about Poland's independence without help from foreign powers.

Among the more notable Polish immigrants to the United States,¹³ one whose deeds and writings affected currents of thought in the American Republic as much as ever they did in Europe, was Adam Gurowski. Born in 1805 of a distinguished and once well-founded family,¹⁴ he became in early life a troublesome radical-nationalist, often losing friends as rapidly as, through indefatigable zeal, he could make them. Finding himself persona non grata in any part of Western Europe, Gurowski took leave of his family and in 1849 came to the United States where he became a citizen.

For some time he remained in New England where, although he tried their patience, he was befriended by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Walt Whitman, Edward Everett, and Charles Sumner.

For several years he was employed by the Tribune in New York City and during this interval, just before the outbreak of the Crimean War, he produced Russia As It Is, one of his best works. This book and his columns in the Tribune had some influence and, surprisingly, can be credited with helping to maintain friendly relations between the United States and Russia during a critical period.15 Another significant work written during these years was Gurowski's America and Europe (1857), which emphasizes the dissimilarities between this country and Europe. In this book Gurowski made it clear that, despite his many criticisms, he found America to be the "incarnation of liberty, Europe being the embodiment of authority." In America "liberty alone cements the social structure." 16 In literature, he thought, the United States had not been very original and, in this sense, had remained "an English colony." 17

Attracted by the issues and activities of the Capital City, Gurowski came to Washington just as South Carolina seceded from the Union. He believed that here American democracy was represented at its best and he was at pains to be identified with the anti-slavery Republican element, but only to the extent that he himself could understand and help define the issues. Political rumor, scandal, and dissension were his everyday tools. While he was employed as a clerk under the Secretary of State, he used his post as a base for expressing his opinions as to Government ineptitude not only in scathing oral terms but also in his published Diary. Thus he became in the words of his biographer, President Lincoln's "gadfly." 18 His Diary began on the day of Lincoln's inauguration, March 4, 1861, and ended on January 12, 1866, shortly before his own death. 19

For the Polish intelligentsia, the period following the unsuccessful uprising in 1863

was devoid of hope. This portion of the population realized that the romantic period of politics, steeped in ideas of political independence, was at an end. Many educated Poles set their eves on Western Europe, others on America, as promising some improvement in life. Among those to whom Poland seemed politically destitute was Julian Horain, who was co-editor of Dziennik Warszwski, a short-lived Warsaw newspaper. After looking first for opportunities in Germany and France he finally, at the age of 50, decided to go to America. With funds acquired from selling his farm, he and his wife, their six children, and his mother-in-law sailed from Bremen to Southhamptom and thence, in October, 1871, to Baltimore. His accounts, salted with humor, appeared in parts in 1873 and 1874.20 In his writings Horain describes the transatlantic voyage, noting how he slept in the least expensive quarters until, passengers' health being good on the voyage, he was permitted to sleep in the ship's hospital.

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Horain was not impressed by his initial view of Baltimore's red brick houses nor by some of his experiences in that city. On his first night ashore, for instance, his landlord locked him and his son in their room as insurance against their absconding without paying for their lodging. Not knowing English, he found communication very difficult. Finally however, he was able to rent three unfurnished rooms from an Irish family for \$8.00 per month, but these rooms he had to sweep with a broom-a new experience! Other experiences also were novel. The Negro porters hired to transport his belongings from the vessel of passage charged him no more than the agreed price despite erratic wanderings caused by the fact that he remembered neither the physical location of his rooms nor their street address. Customs officials, too, would accept no tips for helping him

with his luggage and numerous packages.21

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Life without a knowledge of the English language continued to be difficult for the Horain family. The diary complains of the lack in Poland of books on America which, by omitting descriptions of Niagara Falls and the wild animals of the continent, might have included material of real utility for the traveler. In order to obtain counsel on ways of finding employment, Horain decided to consult Kałussowski, his one American acquaintance, a long-time resident in America who was then living in Washington. There he went by train with one of his daughters, noting how quiet were the other passengers. After a night in a Washington boardinghouse, he visited and was deeply impressed by the Capitol. He recorded the thought that only the United States Capitol, with its glorious future, and the Castle Wawel in Cracow, with its glorious past, had the power of stimulating the human heartbeat.

Horain was convinced that something should be done to convey to the Polish immigrants certain essentials about America. To that end he prepared a chart showing the most important events in the history of America from the time of Columbus.²² This was published in 1876 at his own expense.

Horain failed to find adequate employment, however, even in searches as far afield as San Francisco. This circumstance and the deaths of four of his children impelled him to return to Poland in 1880. He died in Cracow, in 1883.²³

Some of the most adversely critical estimates of life in the 19th-century United States were published in parts in 1875 ²⁴ by Miss Krystyna Narbutt, who as a relative of Kościuszko came to this country in 1873 in connection with the liquidation of the General's estate. Miss Narbutt saw little of the American people outside New York and Washington and her generaliza-

tions suffer accordingly. Even so, because she presents her observations in unfavorable contrast with the Poland she knew and loved, her comments on American ways stand out the more clearly and perhaps the more usefully for students of the American scene. With reference to New York she remarked that everyone moved in haste, being intent on transacting business of one kind or another with the acquisition of wealth as the chief motive. Money, she found, was a universal standard in American life. Individual standing in the social or political scale was rated in terms of property. No one had time to walk the streets of New York merely for pleasure. The women she saw generally were pretty, but she considered that they used poor taste in choosing their clothes and that they were over adorned with jewelry, ribbons, and lace. She concluded that they were little concerned with household duties, cooking, or even children-these last being permitted to do largely as they pleased. Indeed, she thought that many of the youth really had no childhood, setting out to earn money at an early age so that eventually they might become wealthy. She blamed such materialism for the bad manners she saw everywhere.

She was particularly out of sympathy with the feminist movement. She believed that, in attempting to acquire the same rights and privileges as men and intent on becoming independent, women were flouting the laws of nature which ordain that much of feminine charm stems from voluntary dependence on the masculine arm. In America, she said, a man might become a friend or even a companion of a woman, but almost never her guardian or guide. She was shocked to witness the extent to which women, and even young girls, were permitted to move about, to attend dancing parties with young men, improperly attired and entirely unchaperoned.

In December 1873 Miss Narbutt proceeded by train to Washington, D.C., at that time a journey of 12 hours. She admired many features of the capital city, especially Lafayette Square with its monument of General Jackson. She noted that there were receptions at the White House every Friday during sessions of Congress. These might be attended by anyone. She remarked that the demeanor of the President on these occasions was one of ease and informal modesty. She did not approve of government in America, however, for she believed that only the wealthy, or those who intended to use public office to become rich, were elected.

In general Miss Narbutt found that there were no secrets in America, since the newspapers printed everything. She believed that American life had deteriorated since the time when Washington and Franklin were prominent in public life. As were other European visitors, she was rather horrified at the chewing of tobacco and the habitual slovenliness of many men. She was surprised to find so many religious sects and concluded that this was because American society had no historical past of its own—because the United States was fundamentally a conglomerate of many nations.²⁵

Among those familiar with previous writings about life in America was Henryk Sienkiewicz, the well-educated scion of a once prominent gentry family. An ambitious writer, a columnist for the Warsaw paper, Gazeta Polska, Sienkiewicz as a young man had developed a keen curiosity about America from having read Charles Dickens' American Notes and assorted works by James Fenimore Cooper, Bret Harte, Alexis de Toqueville, and Madam Olympe Audouard. These varying accounts, even taken together with the more recent writings of Horain, Miss Narbutt, and others, failed to give a consistent pic-

ture of the American scene but they seem to have piqued the curiosity of Henryk Sienkiewicz to an unusual degree.²⁶ America as a fountainhead of industry, of prosperity in agriculture, of high standards of living, and as a legendary land of freedom naturally appealed to inhibited and politically persecuted Poles as a true land of promise. To a young man like Sienkiewicz, adventure itself was attractive.

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Among Sienkiewicz's friends, notably Count Charles Chłapowski and his wife Madam Helena Modjeska, later celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic for her Shakespearean roles, the dream persisted of establishing in the New World an ideal Polish community. The apparent success of the Brook Farm experiment in Roxbury, Massachusetts, contributed not a little to a growing hope among the group of Polish intellectuals of finding in America a setting for a colony devoted to idvllic life. Such visionary plans are well illustrated by a passage in Madam Modjeska's Memoirs in which she recalled her imagined future life in America:

"Oh, but to cook under the sapphireblue sky in the land of Freedom! What joy! To bleach linen at the brook like the maidens of Homer's *Illiad*! After the day of toil, to play the guitar and sing by moonlight, to recite poems, or to listen to the mockingbird! And listening to our songs would be charming Indian maidens, our neighbors, making wreaths of luxuriant wild flowers for us! And in exchange we should give them trinkets for their handsome brown necks and wrists!" ²⁷

Shared enthusiasm for such unrealistic images of life in America culminated in a plan for setting up a cooperative settlement in California. Sienkiewicz was chosen as one of two pilots for this venture. His newspaper editor gave him leave for the undertaking on his promise to send back a series of articles on Amer-

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notably his wife elebrated for her persisted an ideal t success Roxbury, ittle to a persisted a setting e. Such ed by a Memoirs

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realistic ated in e settleez was nis venve him promise America. So on February 24, 1876, at the age of 30, Sienkiewicz sailed from Liverpool for New York on the *Germanicus*. With this voyage began his famous *Letters from America* which were published during the next two years not only in *Gazeta Polska*, but also in *Kurier Codzienny* and *Przegląd Tygodniowy*.²⁸

Arriving in New York early in March, Sienkiewicz departed a few days later for San Francisco. From the transcontinental train he viewed Niagara Falls. He regarded Detroit with favor as compared with New York. He was highly pleased with Chicago, which had been largely rebuilt after the fire of 1871. He foresaw a great future for a city which had shown such enterprise in the face of disaster. The tedium of the later stages of the trip shows through in his comments on the passengers who crowded the train between Clinton, Missouri, and Omaha en route to the Black Hills where gold had been discovered; in his delineation of the Sioux Indians, whom he found to be quite unlike the Indians described by James Fenimore Cooper; and in his accounts of the difficulties attending the passage of the mountain ranges. San Francisco was finally reached and Sienkiewicz, awaiting the arrival of the Polish "colony," began his analyses of life in America.

In his earlier accounts, Sienkiewicz displayed many reservations about American customs, including evidences of social equality. He found both the basic character and the behavior of Americans strange. He described American informality, preoccupation with business matters, and social conduct as being boorish. However, as his understanding of the American scene improved with the passage of time, he admitted the truth of the popular saying that three years were required for the adaptation of the new immigrant to his environment in America in order to

effect the change from hostile criticism, in the first year, through understanding, in the second, to admiration in the third.²⁹ Sienkiewicz came to be greatly impressed with the pervasive spirit of equality in American social customs of which earlier he had taken a dim view.

Eventually, in comparing American democracy with that in France, with which he was more intimately acquainted, Sienkiewicz found three principal differences in favor of the former. The first was the general respect for labor. Every type of work enjoyed public respect in the United States. Since those who migrated to America and laid the foundation of American society came, for the most part, from working classes overseas, society in the United States never became stratified on the basis of occupation. Economic factors were important in American life, nevertheless. A sparse population, in a vast land, had no choice but to supply its own needs for labor. Since the need invariably surpassed the supply, labor was the more highly esteemed, both materially and morally. Local government reflected the esteem for labor, as-in the long rundid all national institutions. Thus, because of the working of social forces, labor of any sort was a valued feature of American life.

The absence of great differences in education Sienkiewicz regarded as one of the principal factors in American democracy. In Europe, to be sure, the need for extending education to the lower classes was realized, but public attention tended to show greater interest in and concern for institutions of higher learning. In America, where institutions for advanced study counted for less, public attention the country over was given principally to lower schools—more concerned with broad, general education than with the so-called arts and sciences. Here concentration was on

the essentials—reading, writing, and arithmetic. In addition, some training was supplied in civics, geography, and the natural sciences. But that was all. The remainder of one's education was gained from the reading of newspapers. The average American, therefore, was not as much learned as shrewd. He could be interviewed on forms of government, or foreign policy, or money matters, but never on literature or the fine arts.

Sienkiewicz believed that a third essential ingredient in American democracy was the widespread similarity in social manners. He noted that in Europe manners varied with the differences in classes of society. In America, regardless of differences in origin of the populations, behavior was much the same in all sections of the country. Social conditions in Europe, that is to say, tended necessarily to require differences in behavior patterns whereas social manners in America tended to develop on a single plane.

These three factors thus helped to explain the differences in American and European concepts of democracy, which Sienkiewicz found as far apart as practice and theory. In Western Europe, for example, a democratic government by no means implied a democratic society. The former frequently might be found in Europe; the latter, never. Democracy in America thus was not only political but social. Only in America were people of different occupations really equals. They did not represent various levels in either the political or the social scale for the simple reason that there were no such scales.

In his Letters, Sienkiewicz took occasion to note that American women seemed very different from those who gave the feminine flair to society in Europe. In the light of our present knowledge of the stages through which women have passed in the American social process during the last few

generations, it must be confessed that some of Sienkiewicz's statements concerning women in this country were somewhat wide of the mark, even considering that he was much better acquainted with conditions in some of the western states than with those along the eastern seaboard. Nevertheless, his comments have merit, if only because they supply the point of view of an intelligent, educated, and sincere Eurpoean observer. Within his scope of experience, he did not believe that the emancipation of American women had proceeded nearly as far as it was generally supposed to have gone. He ascribed the shortcoming principally to the pampering of American women by the male element. He thought that nowhere else were the women so highly regarded and so spoiled. While women enjoyed the same educational opportunities as men, very few of those in the West, in any case, went on to become specialists and to have careers of their own. With respect to intellectual qualities, aesthetic appreciation, and conduct, he considered American women inferior to only a few and generally far above the general level of women in Europe. He considered those in America, however, as much less industrious than those abroad and much more interested in their wardrobes. American men, as a rule, Sienkiewicz remarked, seemed to care so little about their own appearance that frequently they would attend mixed functions without either tie or coat.

Sienkiewicz never tired of pointing out the unique and, generally, admirable features of American democracy. He concluded that a great future lay ahead for the United States. His confidence in this bright prospect undoubtedly was due, in considerable part, to his appreciation of the illimitable resources of a great land still in an adolescent stage of growth as well as the institutions so well adapted to this environment. In his own words, his assurance was based—more than all else—on the character of the American people.

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The "colony" of which Sienkiewicz was the forerunner arrived in California, eight in number, in the autumn of 1876. Being wholly unprepared for successful adjustment to the social and physical environment in Southern California, the group presently disbanded. Madam Modjeska, aided by her husband, made a brilliant return to the stage. Sienkiewicz, resumed his travels in America, continuing his Letters from America and producing a number of other works as well. After a sojourn of two years, he returned to Europe where, among his literary endeavors, many of which bear traces of his American experiences, he wrote the novel Quo Vadis? for which probably he has been best known in the United States. He was the recipient of a Nobel Prize in 1905.

As these brief sketches will suggest, none of the Polish visitors 80 to America succeeded in recording any clear image of this country at any stage in the first hundred years of United States existence. None of these observers possessed a personal background which contributed to a ready understanding of life and institutions in America. Most of them understood little of the English language. Few of them remained here long. Not one of them visited every part of the United States and hence their comments applied only to fragments or sections of the United States as a whole. Nevertheless, their actual observations often were accurate and were recorded with a sincerity which makes their writings the more useful as aids to synthesis. Perhaps the one common factor in their accounts lies in their appreciation of America as the "land of freedom."

Footnotes

¹Libiszowska, Zofia, Opinia polska wobec rewolucji amerykańskiej w XVIII wieku. Łódź, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu, 1962. 152 p. (Łódzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Wydział II. Prace, nr. 44)

² A part of Węgierski's Diary was first published in 1850 in *Biblioteka Warszawska*. Since then some additional parts have been discovered and what now is available of the American diary and letters appeared as "Z życia Kajetana Węgierskiego; pamiętniki i listy," ed. by Stanisław Kossowski, *Przewodnik naukowy i literacki*, v. 36, Lwów, 1908. The diary is in two versions, in the original French and in Polish translation. Extracts of this diary, published as "A Polish Poet's Travel in America in 1783" is included in M. Haiman's *Poland and the American Revolutionary War*, Chicago, The Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, 1932, pp. 115–148.

⁸ The part of his diary describing his arrival in America appears to be lost.

⁴ Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, *Pamiętniki czasów* moich, Paris, 1848. Excerpts translated into English from Niemcewicz' memoirs appeared as

"Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz in America," in Miecislaus Haiman's Poland and the American Revolutionary War, Chicago, 1932, pp. 151-190.

⁶ The English translation of Niemcewicz' visit to Mount Vernon was prepared by W. M. Kozłowski and appeared in *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, Feb. 1902: 510–522, as "A Visit to Mount Vernon a Century Ago."

⁶ Translated into English by Metchie J. E. Budka, "Journey to Niagara, 1805; from the Diary of Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz," *The New York Historical Society Quarterly*, v. 44, No. 1, 1960: 73–113.

diary is in the National Library in Warsaw. It appeared for the first time in its complete version as Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, Podróże po Ameryce, 1797–1807, Z rękopisu wydala, wstępem i objaśnieniami opatrzyła Antonina Wellman-Zalewska, pod red. Emila Kipy. Wrocław, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, 1959. 459 p. illus. Long hours of work in Warsaw on almost indecipherable manuscripts have gone into Metchie J. E. Budka's The American Diaries

of Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz (1797-99, 1805). Ph. D. Thesis. Harvard Univ., 1962. This thesis, which provides both an English translation of the diaries and a knowledgable analysis of the material, is scheduled for publication this year in a revised version.

⁸ Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, Podróże po

Ameryce, op. cit. pp. 58-59.

⁹ The correspondence between Jefferson and Niemcewicz, assembled by Eugene Kusielewicz, is included in *Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and America* ed. by Ludwik Krzyżanowski, New York, The Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, 1961, pp. 41–55. The original letters are in the Jefferson Papers, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

Joseph Swastek, "Polish Travelers in the Nineteenth Century United States," Polish American Studies, v. 2, No. 1-2, 1945: 38-43.

The experiences in America of the Polish revolutionaries are discussed extensively in Jerzy J. Lerski's A Polish Chapter in Jacksonian America. The United States and the Polish Exiles of 1831, Madison, The University of Wisconsin Press, 1958.

¹² Julian Jużwikiewicz, Polacy w Ameryce; czyli pamiętnik piętnastomiesięcznego pobytu. Paris, Księgarnia Polska, 1836. Included also as "Pamiętnik Jużwikiewicza" in M. Haiman's Slady polskie w Ameryce. Chicago, Dziennik Zjednoczenia, 1938, pp. 99–152, and summar-

ized by Lerski, op. cit. pp. 123-125.

his unusual exploits during the Civil War, was Włodzimierz B. Krzyżanowski. Entering the Union Army as Captain in 1861, he was rapidly advanced to the rank of Brigadier General and was accorded signal honors at the close of his military career. After the war he held various public offices. His memoirs, "Wspomnienia z pobytu w Ameryce podczas wojny 1861–1864 roku," published in Klosy (Warsaw, 1883) were not available when this article was written.

Julius Bing, "Life of Gurowski," MS. Adam Gurowski's Papers, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. Gurowski's biography published in *Polski słownik biograficzny* (War-

saw), v. 9, 1961, pp. 162-166.

¹⁵ LeRoy H. Fischer, Lincoln's Gadfly, Adam Gurowski, Norman, University of Oklahoma

Press, 1964, p. 63.

¹⁶ Adam Gurowski, America and Europe, New York, Appleton, 1857, p. 410, and Fischer, op. cit. p. 67.

¹⁷ Fischer, op. cit. p. 68.

18 Fischer, op. cit.

¹⁰ Adam Gurowski, Diary, from March 4, 1861, to November 12, 1862, Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1862.

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Adam Gurowski, Diary, from November 18, 1862, to October 18, 1863, New York, Carleton, 1864.

Adam Gurowski, Diary: 1863-65, Washington, D.C., Morrison, 1866.

²⁰ Julian Horain, "Listy z Ameryki do przyjaciół w Europie" and "Pierwszy rok pobytu w Ameryce," *Biblioteka Warszawska*, 1873-74.

²¹ The samovar brought from Poland excited the interest of the customs officers, who inquired if Horain sought "a patent on this machine." Horain readily concluded that the only samovar in Baltimore was his own.

²² Published first in the English translation as Symbolical Centenary Chart of American History. In the original Polish it was published in Cracow in 1883 as Symboliczna karta historyi amerykańskiej w stu rubrykach. While still in America, he contributed interesting articles about this country to Tygodnik Ilustrowany and Kuryer Warszawski in Warsaw.

²³ A biography of Horain is included in *Polski* slownik biograficzny, v. 9, 1961, pp. 613-614.

²⁴ Krystyna Narbuttówna, "Pamiętnik z pobytu w Ameryce," *Biblioteka Warszawska*, 1875.

²⁵ Based on her American experience, Miss Narbutt wrote a novel entitled W Ameryce; powieść na tle życia amerykańskiego w Stanach Zjednoczonych, Warszawa, Gebethner i Wolff, 1875.

²⁶ Zdzisław Najder, "O 'Listach z podróży do Ameryki' Henryka Sienkiewicza," *Pamiętnik Literacki*, v. 46, part 1, 1955: 54–122.

²⁷ Helena Modjeska, *Memoirs and Impressions*. An Autobiography, New York, MacMillan, 1910, pp. 250-251.

²⁸ These letters, "Listy z podróży do Ameryki," were assembled and edited by Julian Krzyżanowski, Professor of Polish Literature at Warsaw University, and published in vols. 41 and 42 of Henryk Sienkiewicz's *Dziela* (Works) in 1950. Most of these letters were translated and edited by Charles Morley, Professor at the Ohio State University, and appeared as *Portrait of America*; Letters of Henry Sienkiewicz, New York, Columbia University Press, 1959.

²⁰ Henryk Sienkiewicz, *Dziela*, v. 42, p. 296.

Two other accounts of America, unfortunately not available at present are the writings of Sygurd Wiśniowski and Count Roger Łubień-

ski. Sygurd Wiśniowski was a contemporary of Horain. He possessed a fine literary talent and wrote interesting and colorful accounts of his American journeys and of life on his farm in Minnesota. He was a professional traveler. Already he had made a trip around the world and had spent ten years in Australia. From the United States Wiśniowski returned to Europe and on to Poland, where his impressions of America, "Obrazki z życia amerykańskiego," were published in Klosy in 1874 and 1876. An-

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other very interesting Polish traveler was young Count Roger Łubieński. Having been educated in England, he was quite proficient in the English language. His accounts in the form of letters, "Listy z Ameryki," originally published in Kronika rodzinna in 1876–77 and which later appeared in book form in Warsaw in 1900 as Z Ameryki, dealt with many different features of the American scene, as did the American sketches of his contemporary fellow countryman, Sienkiewicz.

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Recent Soviet Literature in Sociology and Cultural Anthropology

ROBERT V. ALLEN

Area Specialist (USSR), Slavic and Central European Division

T IS CLAIMED in the Soviet Union that the years since 1953 have been marked by a new intellectual climate, one in which scholars no longer fear to discuss new topics or to apply new methods of inquiry. Yet, despite the removal of some of the more notorious features of the Stalin "cult of personality," it is still true that the ideology of Marxism-Leninism forms the basis of all approved thought. Thus, many ideas are, by definition, excluded from the permissible circle of discussion, and no change of values can take place unless it conforms to the official ideology. Still, in the past decade there have been a number of such changes, which have altered the tone of Soviet thought, although without deeply affecting the fundamental nature of the system.

One of the most interesting examples of such a process has been the shift in the attitude of Soviet official organs toward the fields of sociology and cultural anthropology, particularly as they are concerned with the investigation of specific and limited phases of society or with the study of single territorial, ethnic, or occupational groups. Within recent years the results of a number of such studies have been published, either as articles or as substantial monographs, providing information about the Soviet Union which, though colored in varying degrees by the predominant ideology, cannot fail to interest students in other countries who wish to learn something of the differences and similarities between Soviet society and their own. The studies described in the following survey represent a selection of those available in the Library of Congress which have been compiled with the use of those techniques familiar to sociologists and cultural anthropologists in other countries.

Sociology

The Soviet press in the years immediately after 1953 was not hospitable to the concept of sociology. It was considered to lie within the field of philosophy and therefore most

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published comment is to be found in the journal Voprosy filosofii (Problems of Philosophy), issued since 1947 by the Institute of Philosophy of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in the monographs of that institute, and in the Vestniki (Journals) of Moscow and Leningrad universities. Moreover, sociology was viewed not as an independent social science but rather as one of the components of historical materialism, the process by which the dialectical progression from thesis to antithesis to synthesis is applied to a given historical situation. Since this process is assumed by Marxism-Leninism to be so firmly proven as to be a valid law of history, sociology was of little importance as an independent form of inquiry, for any conclusions which it might have reached had already been established by Marx, Engels, or Lenin. "Bourgeois" sociology was sharply criticized as lacking any such firm ideological basis as that offered by Marxism, and American sociology in particular was denigrated as overempirical, piling up data on separate and discrete phases of society without any unifying principle or philosophy. It is therefore not surprising that Soviet writings on the structure of society which appeared between 1953 and 1955 are markedly abstract in nature and reveal little concerning concrete problems.

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The first indication that the point of view was changing came in 1955, when V. S. Nemchinov, a member of the Academy of Sciences and an economist and statistician rather than a philosopher and sociologist, published an article, "Sotsiologiia i statistika" (Sociology and Statistics), i in which he stated that it was insufficient to have only a knowledge of the general formulas which shape the requirements and content of sociological and economic laws; to "assure the possibility of full control of the course of social life," it was necessary to understand the statisti-

cal and quantitative phase of society as they are evident in given situations.

Continuing this theme, Iu. A. Arbatov. writing in 1956 in criticism of the empirical tendencies of bourgeois sociology, stated that the necessity and value of concrete social investigations based on historical materialism and the facts of social reality could not be doubted.2 He added, "Unfortunately, during a major period of time our social sciences, including historical materialism, paid almost no attention to such types of investigation, a fact which led to an inadmissible separation from real life and to a significant degree aided the inculcation of dogmatism and textmongering. . . . The necessity for concrete social studies, based on Marxist ideology, has completely matured . . .; in view of the expansion of such work in our country, we must give particular attention to the analysis of the corresponding work of bourgeois sociologists. This will be of no little significance in working out the methodology of social research and will help to avoid many difficulties and mistakes."

In June 1958 the Sovetskaia sotsiologicheskaia assotsiatsiia (Soviet Sociological Association) was organized; one of its objectives was to assist in sociological studies, but its principal task was to represent the USSR in international sociological conferences.3 The report of the projects to be undertaken in 1958 by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and by the corresponding academies of the union republics listed, under the heading of "historical materialism," a number of studies on topics such as changes in the composition and educational level of the working class, or the numbers and social role of the intelligentsia.4 Activities of a similar nature were also being undertaken by universities in the Soviet Union. The Ural State University, for example, was cooperating with

the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in a study of the working class in the city of Sverdlovsk and Sverdlovsk oblast',⁵ while the Leningrad State University had instituted a sociological seminar, the first about which information is available.⁶

In 1959 almost nothing was published which reflected the results of this activity, although the plan for forthcoming publications which appeared in the fourth number (pp. 182–190) of *Voprosy filosofii* of 1959 listed many topics of a sociological nature.

In 1960, M. T. Iovchuk, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, provided the first report of a major sociological study, one undertaken in 1957-59 among the workers of Sverdlovsk oblast'.7 The results of this study later became available in a more extensive publication, discussed below. Other publications of 1960 are primarily reiterations of remarks, such as those of Arbatov in 1956, on the necessity and desirability of sociological studies, provided care is taken to avoid the "errors" of bourgeois scholars.8 An exception is B. A. Fedoroshin's publication of the results of his study of the attitude of workers toward work on the production line.9 This article, though it falls within the field of social or industrial psychology, is of considerable sociological interest as evidence of Soviet concern with the possibly harmful effects of continued and monotonous work on an assembly line.

Additional data from investigations carried out by persons attached to the Leningrad State University may be found in the articles appearing in a 1960 issue of *Uchenye zapiski* (Scholarly Transactions) of Leningrad University. I. N. Vinogradov discusses the changes in the occupational composition of industrial workers in the USSR with reference to the experience of a number of major factories in Leningrad. He notes that since 1947

there has been an increase in the proportion of jobs which require skilled workers rather than auxiliary laborers and draws from this certain conclusions about the demands that will be placed on the educational system. B. R. Rashchenko provides some extremely interesting information about the educational level of Leningrad workers, pointing out differences in the education of workers by age groups and by the degree of skill required by given jobs. Other articles in this publication deal principally with economic problems.

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There are many references to sociology, its history and its methods, in the Filosof-skaia entsiklopediia (Philosophical Encyclopedia), the first volume of which was issued in 1960, since sociology, as stated above, is considered to be a branch of philosophy. The three volumes of this publication which have thus far appeared, however, provide no substantive information on Soviet society. Upon completion the encyclopedia may be expected to provide a wide range of definitions and bibliographic references, many of which may be of value for those using Soviet sociological literature.

The year 1961 was marked by the publication of the first major report of an intensive sociological survey carried on in the Soviet Union. This is Pod" em kul' turnotekhnicheskogo urovnia sovetskogo rabochego klassa (The Rise in the Level of Education and of Technical Training of the Soviet Working Class) (Moscow, Izdatel'stvo sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi literatury, 1961. 550 p.). It summarizes the results of an investigation of elements of the working class of Sverdlovsk city and oblast' in Western Siberia which was begun in 1958 by a group organized by the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and by the Department of Dialectical and Historical Materialism of the Ural State University.

Although the prevailing Soviet ideological system has had a strong influence in shaping the interpretations offered, this publication provides the careful reader with a variety of data about the position of the Soviet factory worker and his response to the society in which he lives, based on a substantial statistical survey made in a major industrial area. As the American scholar George Fischer has remarked, this study is typical of recent Soviet sociology in the attention it gives to workers' schooling and in its tone of unqualified enthusiasm about the results attained.12 It is also subject to criticism for its lack of precise definitions and for its use of data which relate to too small a segment of the working class, even of Sverdlovsk city, to be entirely meaningful. Yet the study contains useful information both about the Soviet worker and about the Soviet attitude toward soci-Mr. Fischer has noted that the ology. Soviet sociologists have tended to be greatly concerned with what is called the "sociology of work," the relationship between social groups which arise on the basis of the work situation.13 And, within that situation, emphasis is upon the application which can be made of the sociological data in reaching goals derived from the external postulates of Marxism-Leninism rather than from any internal set of values. In short, sociological knowledge is sought for because of its supposed value as a means of control.

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According to the preface "the aim of this work is to provide an explanation of the mechanism whereby the processes of the cultural and technical development of socialist society are applied to the concrete conditions of Soviet industrial enterprises, and to provide generalizations and dissemination of the positive results of the effort for the increase of the level of education and of skill of the workers, results which are the first sprouts of a new, Communist element in present-day reality."

Another study appearing in 1961 that is typical of recent Soviet sociological publications is Vnerabochee vremia trudiashchikhsia (Nonworking Use of Time by Workers), edited by G. A. Prudenskii and published in Novosibirsk by the Institute of Economics and the Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences, one of the leading centers for the study of sociology. This work is based on investigations of the "time-budgets" of workers in various regions of Siberia and the Ural, carried out in 1958-60, and consists chiefly of the edited texts of reports delivered at a Conference on the Free Time of Workers as a Result of the Decrease in the Length of the Working Day, which was held in Stalinsk (now Novo-Kuznetsk) in 1960. Although this form of publication makes the presentation of a great amount of statistical material difficult, there is much interesting information on the way in which Soviet citizens spend their nonworking time. As one would expect, those who are carrying both a full-time job and evening courses try to make up for lost sleep on their days off,14 substantial amounts of time are lost waiting in queues,15 and, most striking of all, there is a sharp differentiation among economic groups in the amount of leisure time available and in the use made of it.16

In addition to such reports, this volume contains a section describing the methodology used, including a copy of the instructions for completing the questionnaires used in studies of nonworking time.¹⁷ This material will undoubtedly be of value not only for the light which it throws on Soviet sociological methods, but also for the definitions of terms and concepts.

The year 1962 was marked by Soviet participation in the Fifth International Congress of Sociology, held in Washington, September 2-8. In connection with this

meeting Sovetskaia sotsiologicheskaia literatura za 1960-62 gg. (bibliografiia) (Soviet Sociological Literature in 1960-62; a Bibliography), was prepared in typescript form by the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences. A copy of this has been made available to the Library of Congress. Despite the title, many items listed are not, properly speaking, concerned with sociology but are rather articles and books that deal with social conditions in a descriptive and unmethodical fashion. The 238-page bibliography includes much material of a scholarly nature, however, and will prove to be a useful guide, especially since there are few bibliographies of philosophical literature.18

The extent of sociological research being carried on in the Soviet Union in 1962 is also shown by information which appeared in Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly; filosofskie nauki, No. 5, 1962, p. 29-31. Most problems being investigated relate principally to the sociology of work. For example, the Sector of Sociological Investigations of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences is observing the development of "new forms of work and life," the Laboratory of Social Research of the Moscow State University is occupied with the question of the social significance of automation, and the Ural State University's sociologists are investigating the rise in the level of education and skill of the working class, as well as the changes in the social structure of this group. At Leningrad studies of the relationship of workers to their work are being made, while Kiev scholars are interested in the problems of personality. These investigations are undertaken in order to "study in real and specific historical conditions the action of the general laws of development of society with the aim of conscious control over the course of social development, the planning and carrying out of social change." ¹⁹ This statement is perhaps the most concise presentation of the Soviet view with regard to the value of sociological studies, representing the culmination of a long discussion of "concrete" sociology which began with Nemchinov's article in 1955.

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There have been since 1962 many articles on sociological methodology and on the ideological problems which arise in this area, but a general agreement on the practical value and necessity of the use of sociological methods is quite clear.²⁰

The study of the free time of workers carried out by M. P. Goncharenko and others, which was reported in Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly; filosofskie nauki, No. 1, 1963, pp. 29-39, introduces no new topic of sociological research, but provides the first major publication from Kiev University's Laboratory for the Study of Society (Laboratoriia konkretnykh sotsial'nykh issledovanii), which was set up in 1961. Although the general approach and many conclusions of this study resemble those of the study undertaken in Siberia and the Ural, this publication is noteworthy for the clarity of its language, as well as for a table (p. 38) contrasting the use of leisure time by members of the Communist Party, by members of the Komsomol, and by non-Party persons. On the other hand, the data about the persons who participated in this investigation raise questions as to the representative nature of the sample.

A. G. Kharchev's article "Some Results of the Study of the Motives for Marriage in the USSR" ²¹ was one of the first sociological studies of marriage to appear in the Soviet Union. Previous publications on this subject had largely been in the field of cultural anthropology and were concerned with the experience of peasant or national minority groups. This article was based on data from Leningrad and other

selected urban and rural areas and was concerned with topics such as age at marriage, intended place of residence, and length of acquaintance before marriage. The author has since published a more extended study, which is discussed below.

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In a discussion of the place of the intelligentsia in the social structure of the Soviet Union M. N. Rutkevich of the Ural State University combines data from the 1959 census of population with the results of a survey in two major industrial plants in the Ural region to show some of the recent changes in the number of scientific, administrative, and clerical workers in proportion to the total number of employees.²² Despite the author's statement that the concept of "social mobility" is not applicable to Soviet society, his article shows how numbers of persons have moved from one social category to another.

Another article in the Nauchnye doklady, reporting the findings of A. K. Melekhova's study of the esthetic views of workers in the area of Verkh-Isetsk in the Ural, may remind American readers of the writings of Russell Lynes on the levels of taste and artistic interests in the United States.23 Despite the small and unrepresentative sample studied and the ideological tone given to the questions asked of these workers, the article shows that the level of artistic and literary taste varies not only with the educational background of the workers but also with the degree of mechanization of the work in which they are engaged. The existence of a large proportion, almost one-third, of workers with low, even philistine, taste in art and literature is noted.

A further widening of the outlook of Soviet sociologists came with the decision by the USSR to participate in the work of the European Center for the Coordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences, formed in Vienna in April 1963

on the basis of a decision taken by the Twelfth Session of the UNESCO General Assembly in 1961. Although the Soviet delegates to this meeting strongly attacked "bourgeois" methods of social research, they welcomed this new channel for the communication of information and opinion.²⁴

In the field of criminology, B. S. Utevskii's article published in 1964 is worthy of note as one of the first to appear in the Soviet Press.25 He observes: "In the period of the cult of personality of Stalin the study of criminality ceased. was impossible to raise or to investigate the question of criminality in the USSR. It came to the point that in the Iuridicheskii slovar' [Juridical Dictionary, 1953 edition] and in the Bol'shaia Sovetskaia entsiklopediia [Great Soviet Encyclopedia] there are no articles on this question." Although the situation improved after the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party, the subject largely remained within the competence of the jurists, and until 1963 no major publication dealt with the problem. Utevskii calls now for increased participation of sociologists in the study of crime and its causes and suggests a number of fields in which such research might be fruitful.

In general, the year 1964 saw a continuation and expansion of publication on sociological topics. Sociologists at Leningrad State University have previously been concerned with workers' attitudes to their A. G. Zdravomyslov and V. A. Iadov made a study that involved the questioning of 2,665 workers under the age of 30 in a number of industrial installations in Leningrad about attitudes toward work and toward their trade or specialty.26 The results of this questionnaire were compared with the data on each worker contained in the files of the enterprise in order to determine the variations between each worker's self-evaluation and the records

of production and behavior while on the job. One of the results is an interesting distribution of the subjects of this study by the level of interest and initiative which they manifest. Only 11.2 percent were judged to fall into the highest level, exceeding their work norms and offering suggestions for work improvement, while 36.8 percent merely met the norms and offered no suggestions. When asked about their satisfaction with their work, 16.1 percent were completely dissatisfied, while 43.3 percent expressed unclear feelings. As for the importance of pay rates, 30.7 percent considered pay the most important factor, although they said that the content of work should also be considered, and 15.0 percent stated that any job was good if it paid well. This information is rather at variance with much that is written about Soviet workers and their zeal in meeting and exceeding their work norms, particularly as the sample studied consisted of workers under 30 in major industrial enterprises in a large urban area, who may be expected to respond more readily to the appeals of the regime.

Additional information provided in this article clarifies many of these general conclusions, showing variations in job satisfaction by level of skill, by estimate of the possibility of advancement, by monotony or interest of the operations performed, and the like. The final conclusion advanced, one which is common to many similar articles, is that there is a great need for strengthened ideological work among the youth in order to create in them zealous agreement with the program of the government.

One of the most important Soviet sociological publications to appear in 1964 is V. N. Shubkin's article on influences on the choice of occupation by students graduating from the intermediate schools.²⁷ This comparatively short article contains statistics derived from a wide study of urban and

rural youth in Novosibirsk oblast' in Siberia, showing that occupational choice and attainment is strongly dependent upon the position held by the father. In other words, there is a tendency for children to preserve the occupational and economic status of their fathers. The article also refers to the disinclination of all social groups to enter the sales and service trades and to the wish of 88 percent of the children of agricultural workers not to continue farming. Differences between urban and rural youth in expectation and attainment reflect differences that still exist between town and village in spite of efforts to overcome them.

A. G. Kharchev's study of marriage in the Soviet Union, noted above, was followed in 1964 by a book-length report.28 Although the author seems overly concerned with the Marxist theory of marriage and the family, and with criticism of "bourgeois" authors who have written on the subject, the core of his book consists of an analysis of statistical material on marriage drawn principally from a study of the city of Leningrad. The size of the sample is not made entirely clear by the author, who states that "500 pairs were studied and an additional 300 questionnaires were collected for verification of the results" (p. 179). Furthermore, there is no indication that the social composition of these couples properly reflects the composition of the population of Leningrad, for the couples studied were those whose marriage ceremonies were conducted at the so-called Palace of Marriage in Leningrad. Descriptions of this palace and a similar institution in Moscow which have appeared in the American press suggest that those who are married there are not entirely a representative sample of the population, either in economic status or educational background. Yet the results of the survey are likely to be of interest to American students

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of Soviet society. This is particularly the case with the problem of place of residence of the newly married pair. The author states that one-quarter of the couples marry without being assured of proper housing, although the statistics he cites indicate that 35.6 percent intend to live with the parents of the bride or groom and 9.8 percent will remain in their dormitories (p. 180).

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The author also uses data supplied to him by the registrars of vital statistics in other parts of the Soviet Union to discuss subjects such as age at marriage, marriage of persons of different nationalities, place of residence before marriage, length of acquaintanceship, place or method of meeting, and divorce (pp. 180–215). Chapters dealing with the size and structure of the Soviet family and with its basic social function contain less statistical information but are useful for the light they provide on both social theory and social reality.

As this survey has indicated, Soviet scholars have only recently begun to examine and report on sociological problems which have for years been studied in other countries. Having reached the conclusion that sociology is a necessary and valuable tool for social control, they have just begun to provide material of a statistical and properly defined nature about specific social situations. Since they present their material in such a way as to demonstrate the supposed validity of national policies or the superiority of national practices, judgments by readers in other countries must always be based upon a recognition of the difficulties of determining the degree to which conclusions are thereby affected. terial thus far published is both interesting and useful in spite of the fact that it is largely in the form of separate articles on individual areas or problems. In view of the announcements in Soviet professional journals of the scale of activities in

the various universities and institutes, there is great likelihood that monographs and extended studies will soon appear, resting on broader investigations and showing more sophisticated techniques of inquiry. Observers elsewhere will undoubtedly be interested in the new information which may thereby become available as well as concerned by the possibility that it may be used as a means of further strengthening control of social change and society.

Cultural Anthropology

Another field of intellectual inquiry in which Soviet publications provide information about the peoples and society of the Soviet Union is that which they term "etnografiia," a word which is not easy to translate into English. Use of the cognate word "ethnography" is not entirely correct in view of Webster's definition of this to denote only the descriptive form of writing about peoples and cultures. And, although the Library of Congress uses the word "ethnology" as a subject heading, modern writers, at least in the United States, do not seem to make wide use of the term. The more common American practice is to use "cultural anthropology" to include the subject matter termed "etnografiia" by Soviet writers. Therefore, that wording may serve as well as any other to describe the general area of interest of the writings described below. It should be noted that Soviet writers use the term "antropologiia" to include only those facets of the study of humanity that refer to the physical structure of man and his racial variations and not to cultural or social factors.

The Russians have had a long tradition of interest in the study of the life of peasant and ethnic minority groups. One need only refer to Zelenin's compendious bibliography of works appearing between 1700 and 1910 to see the breadth of scholarly

writing on such subjects.²⁹ And work continued to be done in this field after 1917, for the Soviet government, for both practical and ideological reasons, was greatly interested in learning about the ethnic composition and social organization of the many groups under its rule.³⁰

Despite the fact that the collectivization of agriculture and the introduction of the 5-year plans for industrial expansion had created a need for cultural anthropological studies of the resultant changes, it was not until the mid-1940's that investigations in this field were undertaken in an organized fashion. When scholars did begin such studies they were principally concerned with the peasantry on the collective farms. Furthermore, as a recent survey article remarks, the publications which appeared "provided only a simple description of the contemporary life of the collective farmers in comparison with their pre-Revolutionary life, and this description was not always complete since, given the conditions of the cult of the personality of Stalin, ethnographers often had to omit the negative features which they had observed. Valid investigation began in the mid-1950's." Then it became possible to mention the negative as well as the positive sides of collective farm life.31

The following survey is limited, therefore, to a consideration of some of the Soviet writings on cultural anthropology which have appeared since the mid-1950's and which, unlike earlier publications, contain an explicit or implicit recognition that the process of acculturation has not been entirely a smooth one.

Although Soviet anthropologists were not able during Stalin's lifetime to publish material which might contradict the officially sponsored picture of life in the Soviet Union, many of the investigations which they carried on before 1953 provided data for later and less superficial publications.³² A

striking example of the change in the point of view of Soviet anthropological publications is provided by studies of two Kirgiz villages, Darkhan and Chichkan. Field work in this area began in 1952 and the first report appeared in 1953. It provided a most optimistic view of the adaptation of a group of former nomads to a settled, agricultural life in which a predominant role was played by the influences of Russian culture, and "negative features" were largely omitted. Work in the area continued after 1953 and in 1958 a more extensive and carefully drawn account appeared. It is evident from this that the Kirgiz have held more tenaciously to old values and have absorbed less of urban, Russian culture than the earlier publication might seem to imply, although considerable attention is concentrated on the appearance of new, "progressive" elements in the life of these peasants, such as the knowledge of the Russian language and the giving up of the Moslem faith.33

Another study, begun while Stalin was alive but published after his death, was undertaken in a long-settled agricultural region in Tadzhikistan. The people of this area represent the traditions of the oases cultures and differ markedly from the Kirgiz as well as from the Russians. Although the village selected for investigation seems rather more prosperous than others in its area, it may be taken as typical, in the non-statistical sense, of many in which old and firmly held ways of life have had to face the collectivization of land and the influence of the Soviet Government.³⁴

A similar pattern of post-1953 publication of information resulting, at least in part, from earlier studies may be found in the extensive report which was issued in 1958 on the Great Russian village of Viriatino, where field work began in 1952. Viriatino, which is in Tambov oblast southeast of Moscow, is like many other

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villages of this agricultural region. Approximately half of the monograph is devoted to a history of the village, which was founded in the mid-17th century as the Grand Duchy of Moscovy extended its control into the steppes, and the descriptions of family life, economy, and peasant customs of pre-Revolutionary Viriatino may remind readers of pages from the great 19th- and 20th-century Russian writers. The accounts of the years since 1917 in the latter half of the volume also bear a strong feeling of reality and of continuity of many elements of the Russian cultural tradition. See 1917 in the Russian cultural tradition.

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Five collective farms in the region of Jekabpils in Latvia are the subjects of a study which began after 1953.³⁰ This report emphasizes the supposedly beneficent effects of the events since 1940 on the life and culture of the Latvian people. The author is particularly interested in the way in which the collectivization of agriculture has allegedly brought the Latvian peasants together in a new and more "progressive" spirit of cooperation, which is contrasted with the "individualistic isolation" of an earlier period. However, the retention of many traits which do not harmonize with this process is noted.

The publishing houses in provincial centers have also issued similar studies of collective farms. Among them are studies of a Transcarpathian village, of a mountain settlement in the Karachaevo-Cherkessk Autonomous oblast' in the North Caucasus, and of an Uzbek locality.³⁷

Although Marxism considers the urban working class to be the leading element in the formation of a socialist system, Soviet anthropologists have made comparatively few studies of workers and of their adaptation to city life. Most of the publications on such topics have dealt with ethnic groups other than the Great Russians.³⁸ The most interesting of the

few monographs is devoted to an examination of the responses to urban life of a group of Turkmenian workers in the petroleum fields to the east of the Caspian Sea. Students of the process of industrialization and urbanization among other groups will undoubtedly find this study of Soviet Central Asian experience enlightening.³⁹

In addition to surveys of a given village or of an urban area which discuss a multiplicity of phenomena, there have been a number of useful articles on single phases of life, particularly on family organization and on the changes which it has undergone since 1917. N. A. Kisliakov's account of marriage and the family among the Tadzhiks is principally historical in its orientation, but it may prove a useful adjunct to the study of the Tadzhik village which is mentioned above.40 Another publication of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Ethnography provides several articles on the contemporary rural family in the three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.41 Additional information about the village of Aikyran in Namanganskaia oblast', which is the subject of the study by O. A. Sukhareva (see footnote 37), is provided by M. A. Bikzhanova's survey of marriage and family life in that village and in others of the same oblast'.42

This survey of recent Soviet publications in the fields of sociology and cultural anthropology is not, of course, an exhaustive one. Since there is no satisfactory Soviet bibliography on either field, those interested in further reading can turn to some of the survey articles listed here, as well as to the Library's publication Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. Two Soviet bibliographic serials which may also be useful are Novaia sovetskaia literatura po filosofii (New Soviet Literature on Philosophy) and Novaia sovetskaia literatura po istorii, arkheologii i etnografii (New

Soviet Literature on History, Archeology, and Ethnography), which have been issued monthly since 1960 by the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In addition, UNESCO'S International Bibliography of Sociology, issued since 1951, and International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology, issued since 1955. also pro-

vide frequent references to publications from or about the Soviet Union. These guides can provide the reader outside the Soviet Union with access to an expanding body of literature which, though strongly influenced by purposes and modes of thought he cannot share, offers a more informed view of an important area of the world than has hitherto been available.

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Footnotes

1 Voprosy filosofii, no. 6, 1955, p. 19-30.

² Iu. A. Arbatov, "Ob empiricheskoi tendentsii sovremennoi burzhuaznoi sotsiologii" (Concerning the Empirical Tendency of Contemporary Bourgeois Sociology), *Voprosy filosofii*, No. 5, 1956, pp. 203–211.

³ Voprosy filosofii, No. 8, 1958, p. 185-186.

Voprosy filosofii, No. 6, 1958, pp. 153-154.

⁵ Ibid, p. 153.

⁶ Voprosy marksistskoi filosofii; trudy sotsiologicheskogo seminara (Problems of Marxist Philosophy; Transactions of the Sociological Seminar) (Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Leningradskogo universiteta, 1962), p. ii).

⁷M. T. Iovchuk, "Kul'turno-tekhnicheskii rost rabochego klassa SSSR" (The Growth of the Level of Education and Skill of the Working Class of the USSR), Voprosy filosofii, No. 7,

1960, pp. 34-49.

⁸ See for example E. G. Kuziukova and V. I. Ugriumov, "V plenu empiricheskoi burzhuaznoi sotsiologii (ob odnom soveshchanii iugoslavskikh sotsiologov)" (In Captivity to Empirical Bourgeois Sociology—About a Conference of Yugoslav Sociologists), Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly; filosofskie nauki, No. 4, 1960, pp. 32–42.

^oB. A. Fedoroshin, "Konveiernaia monotoniia i struktura trudovogo protsessa" (Assembly Line Monotony and the Structure of the Work Process), Vestnik Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta; seriia ekonomiki, filosofii i prava,

vyp. 3, 1960, pp. 87-97.

¹⁰ I. N. Vinogradov, "Professional'nye sdvigi v sostave rabochikh promyshlennosti SSSR" (Changes in the Occupational Composition of Industrial Workers in the USSR), Uchenye zapiski Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, No. 293, 1960 (Seriia ekonomicheskikh nauk, vypusk 3, Politicheskaia ekonomiia), pp. 3-24.

11 B. R. Rashchenko, "O povyshenii kul'turno-

tekhnickeskogo urovnia rabochikh v poslevoennyi period" (On the Rise of the Level of Education and Skill of Workers in the Postwar Period), ibid., pp. 25-42.

¹² George Fischer, Science and Politics; the New Sociology in the Soviet Union (Ithaca,

N.Y., 1964).

13 Ibid., pp. 32-38.

¹⁴ R. P. Lamkov, "Biudzhet vremeni studentovvechernikov" (The Time-Budget of Evening Students), in Akademiia nauk SSR, Sibirskoe otdelenie, Institut ekonomiki i organizatsii promyshlennogo proizvodstva, *Vnerabochee vremia trudiashchikhsia* (Novosibirsk, 1961), pp. 171-180.

¹⁵ Up to 87.3 percent of the time was spent in purchasing 10 unnamed food items, according to V. I. Bolgov, "Razvitie kul'turno-bytovogo obsluzhivaniia kak odno iz uslovii ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia vnerabochego vremeni trudiashchikhsia" ((Development of Cultural and Service Institutions as One of the Conditions for the Rational Use of Workers' Leisure), ibid., p. 138

¹⁶ S. G. Strumilin, "Problemy svobodnogo vremeni" (Problems of Leisure Time), ibid., p. 40.

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 225-254.

¹⁸ G. P. Pochepko, "O sostoianii bibliografii filosofskoi literatury v SSSR" (Concerning the Bibliography of Philosophical Literature in the USSR), Voprosy filosofii, No. 12, 1962, pp. 167– 173.

¹⁹ G. V. Osipov, V. V. Kolbanovskii, and others, "Marksistskaia sotsiologiia i mesto v nei konkretnykh sotsiologicheskikh issledovanii" (Marxist Sociology and the Place of Sociological Investigation in It), Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly; filosofskie nauki, No. 5, 1962, pp. 21–32.

²⁰ On ideology and methodology, see, for example, L. F. Il'ichev "Metodologicheskie pro-

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blemy estestvoznaniia i obshchestvoznaniia" (Methodological Problems of Natural and Social Science), Voprosy filosofii, No. 11, 1963, pp. 2–38, especially pp. 14–15; and R. V. Ryvkina, "Rol' i znachenie eksperimenta v obshchestvennykh naukakh" (The Place and Significance of Experiment in Social Science), Voprosy filosofii, No. 5, 1964, pp. 54–65.

¹² A. G. Kharchev, "O nekotorykh rezul'tatakh issledovaniia motivov braka v SSSR" Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly; filosofskie nauki, No. 4, 1963, pp. 47-58.

²² M. N. Rutkevich, "Stiranie klassovykh razlichii i mesto intelligentsii v sotsial'noi strukture sovetskogo obshchestva" (The Abolition of Class Differences and the Place of the Intelligentsia in the Social Structure of Soviet Society), Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly; filosofskie nauki, No. 5, 1963, pp. 22–32.

²⁸ A. K. Melekhova, "Opyt sotsiologicheskogo issledovaniia esteticheskikh vzgliadov i vkusov rabochikh promyshlennykh predpriatii Ural" (An Attempt at a Sociological Study of the esthetic Views and Tastes of Industrial Workers of the Ural Area), Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly; filosofskie nauki, No. 5, 1963, pp. 33–38.

²⁴ V. S. Semenov, "Sozdanie Evropeiskogo Tsentra po koordinatsii sotsial'nykh issledovanii" (The Creation of the European Center for the Coordination of Social Research), Voprosy filosofii, No. 11, 1963, pp. 158–160.

²⁵ B. S. Utevskii, "Sotsiologicheskie issledovaniia i kriminologiia" (Sociological Studies and Criminology), Voprosy filosofii, No. 2, 1964, pp. 46-51.

³⁸ A. G. Zdravomyslov and V. A. Iadov, "Opyt konkretnogo issledovaniia otnosheniia k trudu" (An Approach to Research Into Work Attitudes), Voprosy filosofii, No. 4, 1964, pp. 72–84.

"V. N. Shubkin, "Vybor professii v usloviakh kommunisticheskogo stroitel'stva (opyt konkretno-sotsiologicheskogo issledovaniia professional'nykh sklonnostei shkol'nikov)" (The Choice of a Trade Under the Conditions of the Building of Communism—an Essay in the Sociological Investigation of the Job Preferences of Students in the Schools), Voprosy filosofii, No. 8, 1964, pp. 18–28.

²⁸ Anatolii G. Kharchev, Brak i sem'ia v SSSR; opyt sotsiologicheskogo issledovaniia (Marriage and Family in the USSR; a Sociological Investigation), Moscow, "Mysl'," 1964, 324 p.

"Dimitrii K. Zelenin, Bibliograficheskii ukazatel' russkoi etnograficheskoi o vneshnem byte narodov Rossii, 1700-1910 (Bibliographic Guide to Russian Ethnographic Literature About the Material Culture of the Peoples of Russia, 1700–1910), Petrograd, Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo, 1914, 773 p. (Russkoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo, Otdelenie etnografii, Zapiski, t. 40).

³⁰ Bibliographic information about publications of the Soviet period may be found in Dimitrii K. Zelenin, "Obzor sovetskoi etnograficheskoi literatury za 15 let" (A Survey of Soviet Ethnographic Literature Over the Past 15 Years), Sovetskaia etnografiia, Nos. 5–6, 1932; and in Moscow, Fundamental'naia biblioteka obshchestvennykh nauk, Novaia sovetskaia literatura po istorii, arkheologii, i etnografii (New Soviet Literature on History, Archeology, and Ethnography), Moscow, published monthly since 1960.

⁸⁶ A. I. Pershits, "Aktual'nye problemy sovetskoi etnografii" (The Present Problems of Soviet Ethnography), Sovetskaia etnografiia, No. 4, 1964, p. 6.

⁸⁸ An early example is the 1954 publication "Materialy Baltiiskoi etnografoantropologicheskoi ekspeditsii (1952 goda)" (Materials of the Baltic Ethnographic and Anthropological Expedition (1952), in Akademiia nauk SSSR, Institut etnografii, *Trudy*, novaia seriia, t. 23.

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⁸⁴ "Kul'tura i byt tadzhikskogo kolkhoznogo krest'ianstva" (Culture and Ways of Life of the Tadzhik Collective Farm Peasantry), in Akademiia nauk SSSR, institut etnografii, *Trudy*, novaia seriia, t. 24, 1954, 230 p.

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I. Kh. Kalmykov, Kul'tura i byt cherkesskogo kolkhoznogo aula, po materialam sel'khozarteli imeni Stalina, Khabezskogo raiona, Karachaevo-Cherkasskoi avtonomnoi oblasti (The Culture and Way of Life of a Cherkess Collective Farm Village; From Materials of the Collective Farm Named for Stalin, Khabezskii District, Karachaevo-Cherkasskaia Autonomous Oblast'), Cherkessk, 1957, 104 p.

O. A. Sukhareva, Proshloe i nastoiashchee seleniia Aikyran; opyt etnograficheskogo izucheniia kolkhoza imeni Stalina Chartakskogo raiona Namanganskoi oblasti (The Past and Present of Aikyran Village; an Essay in the Ethnographic Description of the Collective Farm Named for Stalin of Chartakskii District, Namanganskaia Oblast'), Tashkent, Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1955, 235 p. (Akademiia nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, Institut istorii i arkheologii, vyp. 6).

38 For a survey of the status of work in the field of urban anthropology see:

V. Iu. Krupianskaia, "Etnograficheskoe izuchenie sovetskogo rabochego klassa" (Ethnographic Study of the Soviet Working Class), Voprosy istorii, No. 11, 1960, pp. 40-49.

L. P. Potapov, "Etnograficheskoe izuchenie sotsialisticheskoi kul'tury i byta narodov SSSR" (The Ethnographic Study of the Socialist Culture and Ways of Life of the Peoples of the USSR), Sovetskaia etnografiia, No. 2, 1962, pp. 3-19.

V. Iu. Krupianskaia, "Problemy izucheniia sovremennoi kul'tury i byta rabochikh SSSR" (Problems of the Study of the Contemporary Culture and Ways of Life of the Workers of the USSR), Sovetskaia etnografiia, No. 4, 1963, pp. 28-34.

V. Iu. Krupianskaia and M. G. Rabinovich, "Etnografiia goroda i promyshlennogo poselka" (Ethnography of cities and industrial settlements) Sovetskaia etnografiia, No. 4, 1964, pp. 118-125.

L. A. Anokhina and M. N. Shmeleva, "Nekotorye problemy etnograficheskogo izucheniia sovremennogo russkogo goroda" (Some Problems of the Ethnographic Study of the Contemporary Russian City), Sovetskaia etnografiia, No. 5, 1964.

** Shikhberdy Annaklychev, Byt rabochikhneftianikov Nebit-Daga i Kum-Daga; istorikoetnograficheskii ocherk (The Ways of Life of the Petroleum Workers of Nebit-Dag and Kum-Dag; a Historio-Ethnographic Survey) (Ashkhabad, Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, 1961, 164 p.)

⁴⁰ N. A. Kisliakov, "Sem'ia i brak u Tadzhikov; no materialam kontsa XIX-nachala XX veka" (Family and Marriage Among the Tadzhiks; Based on Materials of the End of the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Centuries), in Akademiia nauk SSSR, Institut etnografiia, Trudy, novaia seriia, t. 44, 1959, 268 p.

⁴¹ "Sem'ia i semeinyi byt kolkhoznikov Pribaltiki" (Family and Family Life of the Collective Farmers of the Baltic Regions), in Akademiia nauk SSR, Institut etnografii, *Trudy*, novaia seriia, t. 77, 1962, 158 p.

43 Murshida A. Bikzhanova, Sem'ia v kolkhozakh Uzbekistana (na materialkh kolkhozov Namanganskoi oblasti) (The Family in the Collective Farms of Uzbekistan; Based on Materials From the Collective Farms of Namangan oblast') (Tashkent, Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1959, 134 p.)

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A recurring illustration in the centennial publication MATICA SRPSKA, 1826-1926 (Novi Sad, 1927), prominently displays a beehive, one meaning of the word "matica" and a symbol of the relationship between the society and its members.

The Matica Srpska and Serbian Cultural Development

ROBERT F. PRICE

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eral distinctions among similar institutions which appeared in the Hapsburg Empire in the 19th century to further the cultural development of their respective peoples. It was the first such organization among the Slavs of Austria-Hungary. It has also been the most lasting, for the society successfully overcame the pressures applied by mistrustful Austro-Hungarian officials as well as later financial difficulties. With varying degrees of

success but with great perseverance, it has continued to support and guide Serbian intellectual endeavor, first as a part of the Hapsburg Empire and later in Yugoslavia.

The story of the Matica Srpska begins in 1824 when the Austro-Hungarian authorities permitted Dorde Magarašević, a professor at the gymnasium in the provincial town of Novi Sad, to publish a literary and scholarly journal entitled Serbske lietopisi (Serbian Annals). Magarašević had little financial backing but soon found

a patron in a Serbian merchant in Pešt (the part of Budapest east of the Danube, Pešt had a significant Serbian population up to the middle of the 19th century). This patron persuaded several other Serbian merchants to follow his example in supporting the Letopis. They formed an organization, which was called the Matica, with the general purposes of patronizing Serbian literature and spreading enlightenment to the Serbian people. Officers were selected and headquarters were established in Pešt, where the society continued to function for its first 40 years. It gained prestige when Prince Miloš Obrenović of Serbia became a member late in 1826.

Since they had organized primarily to support the officially sanctioned *Letopis*, the leaders of the Matica did not consider it necessary to inform the local officials of the society's existence. This omission led to the Matica's first suspension of operations when the society came to government attention in 1834. The authorities in Pešt suspected the institution of secretly publishing books banned by the government censor and ordered the Matica closed pending an investigation.

The Matica defended itself by referring to an imperial decree which invited the Serbs in Austria-Hungary to establish just such an organization. Its leaders further declared that their purposes were in no way counter to the interests of the Hapsburg Empire. After a delay of over 2 years, the Matica was granted official sanction and was permitted to renew its activities.

This was the first of several such disputes in which the society, which soon became known as the Matica Srpska, became involved in its first century of operation. Its attempt to set up its own press in the late 1830's was squelched by the government. Shortly thereafter the society became entangled in a long legal action over the estate of its wealthiest supporter. Though

diminished by the litigation, this bequest richly endowed the Matica and at the same time expanded its responsibilities by placing it in charge of a home for Serbian students in Pešt. in 19

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Troubles with officials who questioned the Matica's motives increased after the revolutionary events of 1848 and 1849. which gave the Hungarians closer control over their historic lands in the Hapsburg Empire. Furthermore, many Serbs formerly active in the society had died or had left Pešt. These facts prompted the decision in 1851 to move the Matica Srpska to Novi Sad, which had grown to be the cultural center of the Serbs in Voivodina. Official obstructions delayed the move until 1864. Once in Novi Sad, however, the Matica was on fertile ground for its cultural activities. At the same time, it fell more and more under government suspicion as it became increasingly influenced by Serbian socialist reformers led by Svetozar Miletić. In 1875 the Hungarian authorities attempted to force the Matica to return to Pešt. Since Pešt no longer had a Serbian population interested in such cultural institutions, this plan offered certain extinction for the Matica Srpska. The society was able to resist the uprooting, but as a result of the official repression it lost the Serbian student home in Pest and the income of the estate connected with it.

Within a few years the Matica recovered from this setback. Although it avoided further serious trouble with government officials, internal problems took the place of external pressure in lessening its effectiveness. These problems eventually led to a general reorganization in 1911; consequently the Matica was flourishing when the First World War brought an end to its activities for 5 years. After the war the society took up its work again in the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. It greeted its 100th anniversary

in 1926 with suitable ceremonies and published Matica Srpska, 1826–1926 (1927, 709 p.), a volume of survey articles describing its activities in its first century. Throughout the interwar period, the Matica Srpska continued its efforts to affect the cultural progress of the Serbs of Voivodina and Yugoslavia. Closed again in 1941, the hardy organization reassembled after the war and carried on its activities anew.

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During its long history the Matica Srpska has endeavored in a variety of ways to support Serbian intellectual development. Previously mentioned is its short-lived direction of a home for Serbian students studying in Pest. More lasting has been the Matica's library, begun in 1846, which was to include, in the hopes of its founders, all Serbian books as well as basic books in other Slavic languages and non-Slavic publications dealing with the Serbs. This library has grown steadily over the years and now totals over 370,000 volumes, making it one of the largest libraries in Yugoslavia. Catalogs of parts of its holdings have been published. These include Spisak knjiga i rukopisa u biblioteci Matice Srpske (1899, 385 p.), a list subdivided by languages of over 6,000 books and manuscripts in the library in 1899; and Katalog biblioteke Matice Srpske (1950, 1955, 2 vols.), a catalog of Serbian books printed between 1494 and 1880, listing 4,772 items by date of publication and containing an author index for each volume.

Another aspect of the society's custodial functions is its museum and art gallery, which were begun in 1847 as a modest collection of portraits of the leaders of the Matica. It was later expanded to include portraits of other important Serbs, Serbian art work in general—including many religious paintings in the Byzantine tradition—and ethnological materials showing the past customs and handicraft of the

Serbs in Voivodina. In 1958 the Matica published *Galerija Matice Srpske* (62 p.), a catalog of the art gallery including a brief historical sketch and reproductions of representative works.

By far the most important aspect of the Matica's work has been its publishing activities, especially the issuance of the Letopis. Although this journal has varied over the years in frequency of appearance as in orientation, it has continued to be an important organ of Serbian culture. From its beginning, the Letopis reflected the intellectual currents which influenced the Slavs of Austria-Hungary in the 19th cen-The idea of Slavic brotherhood and mutual interest based on a common origin interested many educated Slavs in the 19th This idea was motivated in part by hopes of Russian assistance to the subjected Slavic nations who sought independence from the Ottoman and Hapsburg Em-The Pan-Slavic concept also found expression in scholarly cooperation and interchange, which were declared to be part of the policy of the Letopis by its first editor. The journal was to include "everything concerning the Slavic people in general from the Adriatic to the Arctic and from the Baltic to the Black Sea." Early issues of the Letopis were considerably enriched by contributions on a variety of subjects from the important Czech Slavist Pavel Josef Šafařik, who was at that time the director of the Novi Sad gymnasium. This original policy was maintained by later editors, who published in the Letopis translations of important Russian authors as well as critical articles on such subjects as Russian literature and education. Pan-Slavic scholarly cooperation was not limited to distant Russia, for the Matica Srpska early cooperated with the Jugoslavenska akademija (Yugoslav Academy) in Zagreb and elected the founder of that institution an honorary member.



A reproduction of an 18th-century Serbian icon by an unknown artist. The icon illustrates the cover of GALERIJA MATICE SRPSKE (Novi Sad, 1958).

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Developing progressive movements in Austria-Hungary and Serbia in the 1860's were also reflected in the *Letopis*. The followers of Svetozar Miletić, calling for social reform, imparted a more journalistic tone to the *Letopis*. The editors of the *Letopis* also offered their readers articles by the important Serbian socialist Svetozar Marković.

One of the most significant cultural developments among the Serbs in the 19th century was the gradual adoption of the language reforms initiated by Vuk Stefanović Karadžić in the first quarter of the century. Designed to bring the written language into closer harmony with the language spoken by the people, these reforms met with considerable opposition from those who clung to the Slavonic-Serbian language, which was similar to the church language and, at the same time, much closer to Russian. Thus both church officials and some of the adherents of the Pan-Slavic idea opposed the orthographical and grammatical reforms proposed by Karadžić. As a result, it was several decades before these innovations were generally accepted. The Letopis itself reflected this process. At first it was printed in both the Slavonic-Serbian and the new orthography but was soon forced to adhere to the old orthography until progressive elements gained control of the Matica Srpska in the 1860's.

Through the years, the editors of the Letopis have maintained its literary and intellectual diversity. They have regularly offered their readers both original Serbian literature and translations, especially of other Slavic writers. The Letopis' scholarly and journalistic contributors have addressed themselves to subjects ranging from classical literature and philosophy, the various Slavic literatures and societies, and the social and physical sciences, to the problems of the mental and

physical well-being and development of their readers. The *Letopis* is indeed a rich source of information on the literary and cultural history of the people who have contributed to its long life.

No major library in the United States appears to have complete holdings of this important journal, although the Library of Congress has nearly complete holdings from 1873 to the present. Several indexes to the *Letopis* have been prepared. An index to issues 1–184 by author and by subject (220 p.) was published as issue 185 of the *Letopis* in 1896. Recently the Matica published separately *Sadržaj Letopisa Matice Srpske*, 1824–1950 (1964), thus bring-

ing the index nearly up to date.2 Besides the Letopis, the Matica Srpska has continually undertaken other publishing ventures. It began to publish separate literary and scholarly works in the second year of its existence. In keeping with its professed aim of contributing to the literary and social development of the Serbs, the Matica has sponsored competitions for works on topics extending from Serbian grammars and popular history for a general audience to personal hygiene and family care. Although such competitions did not always bear fruit, they constituted a positive effort at guiding the development of Serbian culture. After 1885 many of the works written for such competitions were published in the series Knjige za narod (Books for the People), in which 161

The Matica's publishing activity until 1949 is recorded in *Bibliografija izdanja Matice Srpske*, 1826–1949 (1950, 157 p.), which lists 881 items by year of publication, including periodicals, monographs, and works published elsewhere but given financial awards by the society. An appendix contains statistics.

monographs appeared from 1885 to 1932.

In recent years the Matica Srpska has continued its diversified publishing activ-

ity. For works too long to be included in the Letopis, the society began publishing in the 1950's the periodicals Zbornik; serija društvenih nauka for the social sciences, Zbornik za prirodne nauke for the natural sciences, Zbornik za književnost i jezik for literature and language, and Zbornik za filologiju i lingvistiku for philology and linguistics.

As an institution located in Voivodina province, the Matica Srpska has sought to publish and republish documents and scholarly works on this region. Such works include Srbi u Vojvodini (The Serbs in Voivodina) by Dušan Popović (1957-63, 3 vols.), and a series of works by Vasa Stajić on the history of the city of Novi Sad, including Grada za političku istoriju Novog Sada (1951, 451 p.) on its political history, Grada za kulturnu istoriju Novog Sada (1951, 381 p.) on its cultural history, and Novosadske biografije (1956, 262 p.) on its prominent men. The Matica has published a number of works on Svetozar Miletić, whose name was closely connected with that institution in the late 19th century. The latest of these is Dokumenti of Svetozaru Miletiću (1951, 136 p.), which contains in addition to documents a 22-page bibliography of works on this important Serbian leader. To make available early documents concerning the Serbs of Voivodina, the Matica has recently begun issuing facsimile reprints of early Serbian periodicals, such as Slavenno-serbskija viedomosti (Slavonic-Serbian News), which was first printed in the period 1792–94 in Vienna for the Serbs of the Hapsburg Empire and was reprinted in 1961 in two volumes.

Besides focusing its activities on the history of Voivodina, the society has also undertaken projects with a broader scope. To provide a comprehensive selection of the literary heritage of the Serbs, the Matica Srpska began publishing in 1957, in cooperation with the Srpska književna zadruga (Serbian Literary Cooperative) in Belgrade, the series Srpska književnost u sto knjiga (Serbian Literature in 100 Books). This series, to be completed about 1967, includes folk literature as well as works of classical and modern Serbian authors.

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Footnotes

¹ This title changed several times before 1873 when the present title, Letopis Matice Srpske, was adopted. For brevity, the journal will henceforth be called simply the Letopis. Pub-

lications mentioned here were published in Novi Sad.

² This publication has not yet been received by the Library of Congress.

Centenary of the University of Bucharest

ROBERT G. CARLTON

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Area Librarian (USSR and East Europe), Slavic and Central European Division

N OCTOBER 1964 the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of ■ Bucharest was celebrated. The occasion was marked by the issuance of a commemorative volume in English recently received by the Library. Entitled Bucharest University, 1864-1964, this lavishly illustrated, handsome volume provides historical sketches both of higher education in Rumania and of the university itself, together with a lengthy description of the present structure of the school and an account of its principal activities today. The issuance in English of such a volume signifies a continuation of the current trend in Rumania toward making information about that country's past and present increasingly available in West European languages. In addition to the commemorative volume, the centenary was observed with special ceremonies at the university which were given extensive coverage in the Rumanian press and by articles in leading Rumanian journals received here. This account will be devoted to a brief treatment of the history of higher education in the city of Bucharest,

chiefly as revealed in the commemorative volume, notes on some of the prominent scholars who have been associated with the university, and a survey of the university's publications currently being received by the Library.

Although, compared with many other universities, the University of Bucharest was founded relatively recently, higher education in the Rumanian capital dates back much farther. In 1694 Walachian Prince Constantin Vodă Brîncoveanu established St. Sava's Princely Academy in the heart of Bucharest on the site of the present univer-Thus the centenary of the University of Bucharest coincides with the 270th anniversary of the existence of higher education in that city.1 Some 150 students attended the academy in its early years and were instructed in the subjects of logic, rhetoric, physics, cosmography, psychology, metaphysics, poetics, grammar, and theology, with Greek as the language of instruction. Students from other lands under Turkish domination - Macedonians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs-as well as

students from such countries as Russia, attended the school along with Rumanian youths from boyar families.

The academy changed little during the early and mid-18th century. The curriculum remained the same, and the number of the faculty varied between two and four until 1776. In that year, Prince Alexandru Ipsilanti decreed a complete reorganization of the academy. The faculty was increased to nine members, of whom two taught grammar and two, mathematics-"that is, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy and also for history" 2-with one teacher each for the subjects of physics, theology, Latin, French, and Italian. A library was established and an additional building erected. Greek remained the general language of instruction, but French and Italian were permitted for teaching mathematics and physics. A further reorganization in 1817 added a faculty of law to the academy. The establishment of Rumanian as a language of instruction followed in 1818, when the academy was again restructured by Gheorghe Lazăr, a political refugee from Transvlvania, then under Hapsburg rule. Lazăr was thus instrumental in achieving what one observer has termed "the most important event in the history of [Rumanian] education in the first half of the 19th century"the establishment of higher education in the Rumanian language.3 Lazăr also issued one of the first school textbooks in Rumanian for use in higher education, a treatise on mathematics.

State sponsorship of education in Rumania, i.e. Walachia, began in 1832 when an Organic Statute of Education was issued. Based on the principles of state responsibility for public education, instruction in the Rumanian language, and the right of graduates of national schools to occupy high governmental positions, this statute provided for higher education in

"special courses" of 3 years' duration in the fields of law, applied mathematics, and applied agriculture.

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The academy suffered various reverses during the turbulent period of the 1848 Revolution. One of the temporary casualties of that time was instruction in the vernacular, which was abolished in 1847 by fiat of Prince Gheorghe Bibescu, to be reintroduced only some time thereafter. The academy was closed for a time, but it reopened in January 1851 following the issuance of a reform bill by Prince Barbu Stirbei. Faculties of law and of sciences were attached to the academy, but in 1859, after achievement of the union of the Danubian Principalities as the state of Rumania, the faculty of juridical and political sciences was separated from St. Sava's and constituted as a separate institution.

The first prince of the newly unified Rumanian Principalities, Alexandru Ion Cuza, was greatly concerned with the level of education in his country and acutely aware of the fledgling state's need for trained specialists of all kinds. In a message to the Assembly of Delegates in December 1859, Cuza manifested his recognition of the importance that science and technology would play in the development of the Rumanian economy:

Besides the teaching of letters, the faculties of sciences, law, and medicine are undoubtedly necessary, but the present state of Rumania and her future urgently require a faculty of administrative and economic science, as well as a faculty of agricultural, industrial and commercial sciences. I wish that in the near future, a doctor of agronomy in our country may get the same consideration and material advantages as a doctor of letters.

Shortly afterwards, in 1862 and 1863, the state Higher Council of Public Education recommended the establishment in Bucharest of a Higher School of Sciences and a Higher School of Letters for the purpose of training gymnasium teachers. Cuza issued decrees in 1863 implementing these proposals. The two schools were later renamed faculties, and a decree issued in July 1864 combined them with the existing Faculty of Law to form the University of Bucharest.⁵

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This event was closely followed in November 1864 by the promulgation of a Public Education Act. The major stipulations of this legislation with respect to higher education were the establishment of norms of administration, the separation of secondary and higher education, and provision for competitive examinations and academic tenure for faculty members. Further reforms in Rumanian higher education were adopted in 1898 and 1932.

The university has undergone continuous growth with respect to faculty size, the number of courses offered, and enrollment. The latter has increased from 150 to 13,435 over the lifespan of one century, while the teaching staff has risen in number from 2 to 1,206. The university now consists of faculties: mathematics-mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology-geography, philosophy, history, Rumanian language and literature, law, Slavonic languages and literatures, Romance and classical (including Oriental) languages and literatures, and Germanic languages and literatures.6 The three last-named faculties form a separate Foreign Languages Institute. The period of study is 5 years, the last 2 generally devoted to specialization.

Postgraduate work is provided at the University of Bucharest, but the proportion of students enrolled in this kind of training is lower there than at most large U.S. universities. During the period from 1953 to 1964, 134 students successfully defended theses. At the present time, 870 students are pursuing postgraduate studies.

Many members of the teaching staff at the University of Bucharest have achieved fame far beyond the boundaries of Rumania. Some of the more prominent of these scholars in the social sciences might be mentioned, along with an indication of their works in the collections of the Library of Congress.

B. P. Haşdeu (1848-1907) was associated with the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy from 1874 to 1900. His courses in comparative philology embraced "the Sanskrit, Zend, Armenian, Greek, Latin, Albanian, Celtic, Germanic, Slavic, and Romance languages, all in their connection with the Rumanian language." 7 A prolific scholar, Haşdeu authored many works, the following of which are in the collections of the Library of Congress: Scriere alese (Bucharest, 1959); the four-volume Etymologicum magnum Romaniae (Bucharest, 1887-98); Fragmente pentru istoria limbei române (Bucharest, 1876); and Ioan-Vodă cel Cumplit (3d ed., Kishinev, 1926).

Ovid Densuşianu (1873–1938), a professor in the Faculty of Letters and Chairman of the Department of Romance Philology, attained fame in several fields: linguistics, literature, literary criticism, and history. His most famous work is the *Histoire de la langue roumaine* (Paris, 1901), which was published recently in a two-volume edition in Rumanian (Bucharest, 1961) as *Istoria limbii romîne*. Both editions are in the Library of Congress collections.

Archaeologist and historian Vasile Pârvan (1882–1927) joined the faculty in 1909 after having been a student at the university during the period 1900–1903. As a staff member and the director of the National Museum of Antiquities, he published a number of research monographs and created a school of archaeology and ancient history. Pârvan also founded the Rumanian School in Rome. The Library's collections include the following of his works: Dacia; an Outline of the Early

Civilizations of the Carpatho-Danubian Countries (Cambridge [Eng.] 1928); Getica; o protoistorie a Daciei (Bucharest, 1926); and Inceputurile vieții române la gurile Dunării (Bucharest, 1923). In addition, the collections include a bibliography of Pârvan's works with an introductory study by Emil Condurachi, which was released recently by the Library of the Rumanian Academy under the title Vasile Pârvan, 1882–1927 (Bucharest, 1957).

Nicolae Iorga (1871-1940) is perhaps the faculty member of the University of Bucharest who is best known abroad. Active both as a scholar and a politician, Iorga is represented in the card catalog of the Library of Congress by 85 monographic entries. A comprehensive bibliography of all his writings lists some 600 books and articles. In addition to his extensive histories of Rumania and of Rumanian literature, Iorga also wrote separately on the following special aspects of the Rumanian past: art; the church; foreign policy; and Rumania's relations with France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Serbia. Among other specialized topics, Iorga dealt with Rumanians in the United States, French literary influence in southeastern Europe, East European travelers in France, French travelers in East Europe, and the contemporary scene in Portugal. works include histories of Albania, Armenia, the Balkans, the Byzantine Empire, the Crusades, France, the Ottoman Empire, Transylvania, and the world. The

scope of his scholarly research, his historical syntheses, and his erudition all contributed toward making Iorga one of the outstanding historians of his time.

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The publications program of the university appears to lag somewhat behind the rapid growth manifested in other fields. Since research activity in Rumania is directed primarily by the Rumanian Academy, university publications tend to be confined to reports of faculty projects. They also appear with considerable irregularity. This program has been criticized for its unsystematic character by the rector of the university himself, writing in the theoretical organ of the Rumanian Labor Party.8 The Analele of the University are issued in three series: Seria acta logica; Seria stiintelor naturii (with the following subseries: mathematics-mechanics, chemistry, ology-geography, physics, and biology); and Seria stiintelor sociale (with the following subseries: philosophy, history, law, Rumanian language and literature, foreign languages and literature, and the methodology of teaching foreign languages).

The 100-year lifespan of the University of Bucharest has witnessed the advance of Rumania's leading center for higher education from an academy oriented primarily to the study of law to a university in the full meaning of the word, training the specialists, scientists, and scholars so urgently needed by Rumania in her transition from a predominantly agricultural to an industrial society.

Footnotes

¹ Higher education in the Rumanian province of Moldavia, however, may be said to date from 1640, when the Three Hierarchs' College was established in Iaşi (Jassy). The University of Iaşi also antedates that in Bucharest by 4 years, having been founded in 1860.

² Bucharest University, 1864-1964, p. 14.

³ Ion Bucur, "Expoziția 'Din istoria literaturii

didactice romîneste'," Revista de pedagogie, v. 13, No. 9, p. 122 (1964).

Bucharest University, 1864-1964, p. 25.

⁵ Although the centenary was completed in July, the recent celebrations were held in October, apparently because the academic year at the university begins in that month.

⁶ A school of medicine was added in 1869 but

was separated from the university and given independent existence in 1948.

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⁷ Georgue Munteanu, "B. P. Haşdeu." Gazeta literară, v. 11, No. 42, Oct. 15, 1964: 7.

⁸Gh. Mihoc, "Universitatea din București la împlinirea unui veac de existență." Lupta de clasă, v. 44, No. 10, Oct. 1964: 35.

Baltic Encyclopedias and Biographical Directories

JOHN P. BALYS

Reference Librarian (Baltic), Slavic and Central European Division

During the short period of independent political existence of the Baltic States, a number of important encyclopedias and biographical directories were published in these countries in their native languages. The issuance of such material was regarded as a matter of national pride since the primary purpose was to provide correct, up-to-date, and adequate information about the newly independent countries—something which leading Baltic intellectuals felt the reference aids published abroad did not always do.

Since the end of the Second World War, comprehensive encyclopedias have not been published in the Soviet-dominated Baltic States. Some new reference works—or new editions of older works—however, have been issued by Baltic émigré groups in the United States and Western Europe. Thus continuity of a kind has been maintained. Additional, less extensive reference material has been released—both in Russian and in the Baltic languages—

within the Baltic countries themselves during this same period. Although these publications represent Soviet-approved view-points almost exclusively, they contain important basic data and help to fill out the picture of Baltic affairs and personalities. This article surveys the most important Baltic encyclopedias and biographical directories published in the Baltic States during their independence and later and also those published abroad.

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Of the three Baltic nations, the Lithuanians have the most ambitious national encyclopedia. An extensive project for a Lietuviškoji enciklopedija was started in Kaunas in 1931 by the cooperative publishing house Spaudos Fondas, in collaboration with the Lithuanian Catholic Academy of Sciences. The editor in chief was the notable Lithuanian bibliographer Vaclovas Biržiška, who was later to be associated with the Library of Congress as a consultant. As the Second World War interfered with publication, volume 10, published in 1944 and ending with "Ind," was

the last to be issued. The Library of Congress has only the first four volumes, ending with the word "Caxias."

Issuance of a new edition of this encyclopedia, renamed Lietuviu enciklopedija, was begun in South Boston in 1953 by a private publisher, Juozas Kapočius. On January 1, 1965, there were 31 volumes in print, extending through the word "Tū-Vaclovas Biržiška acted as chief editor of the first three volumes, while a collective editorial board later assumed this responsibility. The 10 volumes published in Kaunas were used as a basis for the new edition, with the information therein frequently abridged and brought up to date. Past the letter "I" the encyclopedia is entirely new; it is scheduled to be finished in 1965 or 1966. This is a very rich and dependable source of information on all matters concerning Lithuania and Lithuanians. Beginning in 1966, the present publisher plans to issue an English version in six volumes, which will contain translations from the large encyclopedia of all the more important articles on Lithuanian affairs.

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The one-volume Latvian encyclopedia Latvju mazā enciklopēdija (Riga, 1936) was published under the general editorship of Alfreds Bilmanis. The richly illustrated work, containing numerous color plates, is a general encyclopedia of the type of Der kleine Brockhaus with emphasis on Latvian affairs. An enterprise on a much larger scale was the Latviešu konversācijas vārdnica, of which 21 volumes were published in Riga in 1927-40 under the chief editorship of Arveds Švābe. The work remained unfinished because of the war, volume 21 ending with the word "Tjepolo." It contains an abundance of information, on Latvia and other Baltic countries.

Latvians in exile published Latvju enciklopēdija in three volumes in Stockholm (1950–55). Also edited by Arveds Švābe, the work deals only with Latvian affairs.

Much of the material was taken from the larger encyclopedia published in Riga and brought up to date. The 2,880 pages of text include about 2,580 biographies. A 214-page supplement, edited by Lidija Švābe, was published in Stockholm in 1962.

The Estonian encyclopedia Eesti entsük-lopeedia was published in eight volumes in Tartu in 1932–37 with R. Kleis as editor in chief. A 647-page summarized survey on the Estonian land and people, based on this encyclopedia and edited by Karl Inno and Felix Oinas, was published in four parts in Geislingen (Germany) in 1949 under the title Eesti; Eesti entsüklopeedia andmeil.

A number of biographical dictionaries and directories for persons of Baltic origin are available in the collections of the Library of Congress and other large research libraries. The most important of these are listed below together with brief notes on their contents. Genealogical registers of nobility are not included.

Probably the oldest Baltic biographical dictionary is that listing Baltic physicians from the beginning of historical times to about 1920—Biographien baltischer Aerzte, compiled by Isidorus Brennsohn. It consists of three volumes: Die Aerzte Kurlands (Mitau, 1902; 2d ed. Riga, 1929); Die Aerzte Livlands (Riga, 1905); and Die Aerzte Estlands (Riga, 1922). Each volume also contains a historical essay on the development of medical services in the various provinces. Most of the physicians were of German origin and lived between 1825 and 1920.

Biographies and portraits of 31 leading figures of the independent Baltic States are given in Führende Köpfe der Baltischen Staaten (Kaunas, 1938), by Viktor Zinghaus. Though dealing primarily with statesmen, politicians, and generals, a few writers and professors are listed.

The Baltic University, organized by refugee professors from all three Baltic

countries and supported by UNRRA, was active in 1946-49 in Hamburg and later in Pinneberg. Its publication Who Is Who at the Baltic University (Pinneberg, 1949) gives biographies of the professors and teachers, 176 in all. Every person was allocated one page of space. The work includes information on each person's training and experience and on the offices he has held, together with a list of his writings in published or manuscript form.

Biographies and portraits of more than 1,900 Latvians active in all fields of public life during the first decade of independence are given in Latvijas darbinieku galerija, 1918-28 (Riga, 1929), edited by Pauls Kroders. The 466 pages of the album-like book are divided into eight chapters according to field of activity, and there is an alphabetical index.

More comprehensive is the Latvian biographical dictionary Es vinu pazīstu (I Know Him), edited by Z. Unams and published in Riga in November 1939 (562 p.). It contains 6,336 biographies of persons living at that time. Biographical sketches include offices held, titles of principal publications or works of art, and awards and decorations received; there is often a small-size portrait.

A calendar of Lithuanian writers, Lietuvių rašytojų kalendorius, was compiled by Vaclovas Biržiška and published in Tübingen (Germany) in 1946. It contains chronological and alphabetical lists of 1,149 men of letters, including journalists, born between 1485 and 1920. Dates of birth and death and the titles of principal works are supplied, or in the case of journalists, the names of newspapers and journals to which they contributed. No portraits are given.

A three-volume work, Aleksandrynas, by Vaclovas Biržiška, posthumously published in Chicago by the Institute of Lithuanian Studies in 1960-64 with the support of the

Lithuanian-American Cultural Fund, gives biographies, bibliographies, and biobibliographies of Lithuanian authors up to 1865. A total of 370 men are covered. Some of the persons listed did not publish anything in their lifetimes but left manuscripts or acted as translators and editors, thus contributing also to the cultural history of Lithuania. Several documents are printed in full or in part. The valuable bibliographical notes guide the reader to some rare and unique sources.

Book one of the American Lithuanian directory Amerikos lietuvių vardynas (Los Angeles, 1953) contains biographies of about 7,000 persons of Lithuanian descent residing in the United States and active in public life, including not only artists and scientists, but also professional men, businessmen, and persons active in social organizations. With very few exceptions, all the information was supplied by the persons themselves in response to questionnaires.

The Lithuanian world directory Pasaulio lietuviu žinynas, edited by Anicetas Simutis and published in Lithuanian and English by the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce of New York (2d ed., 1958), also contains a list of Lithuanian intellectuals, clergy, and professional people in the free world, with their addresses.

The largest concentration of Lithuanians in the United States is in Chicago, and the yearbook of Chicago Lithuanians, Chicagos lietuvių metraštis, edited by A. Vilainis and published since 1955, contains descriptions of Lithuanian societies, schools, savings and loan associations, and other cultural, economic, and recreational institutions. Extensive biographies and portraits of prominent persons are frequently included.

A book on Lithuanian emigration to America, Lietuvių išeivija Amerikoje (South Boston, 1961), by Stasys Michelsonas, contains a chapter on American

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Lithuanians who were active in public life between 1868 and 1961. Biographies and portraits of over 50 persons are given.

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A richly illustrated Spanish-language volume, Antología biográfica del arte lituano (Medellín, Colombia, 1959), by Stasys Gostautas, contains information concerning approximately 170 famous Lithuanians. Among them are 40 painters, sculptors, and architects; 75 writers; 18 composers and musicians; 13 actors and dancers; 9 opera singers; and 15 philosophers, linguists, critics, etc. Biographical information about living persons is scanty. Most of the space is devoted to a discussion of their art or performances.

An Estonian biographical dictionary, Eesti biograafiline leksikon, was published in Tartu in 1926–29 in four parts, under the editorship of A. R. Cederberg and others. It contains 1,143 biographical articles of persons connected with Estonia through the ages. A supplement, Eesti biograafilise leksikoni täiendusköide, edited by P. Tarvel and others was published in Tartu in 1939–40. Its 404 pages contain 678 new biographies and 461 revised or supplemental biographies of persons already described in the main volume.

In the Soviet-occupied Baltic States particular attention is given to party workers, writers, and composers, and several biographical dictionaries on them have been compiled. Only those men of arts who are acceptable to the Communist regime are included.

Tarybų Lietuvos rašytojai (Writers of Soviet Lithuania), published at Vilnius in 1957, gives autobiographies of 63 living Lithuanian authors, among whom are several young writers of the Soviet-educated generation. A chronology and a bibliography of published books are provided along with data on seven other authors,

mostly Russians living in Lithuania. Portraits are included.

Latviešu rakstnieki (Riga, 1955), compiled by O. Puce and J. Veinbergs, provides biographies, bibliographies, and biobibliographies of 83 Latvian writers since 1832.

The most recent biographical work on Soviet Latvian writers, Latviešu padomju rakstnieki (Riga, 1963), was compiled by Ilgonis Bērsons and contains biographies of 147 authors. Those included were active chiefly during the Communist regime shortly after the First World War and again after 1940. Bibliographies and portraits are provided.

Latviešu revolucionarie darbinieki (Riga, 1958) contains biographical sketches and portraits of 21 deceased Latvian Social Democrats and Communists.

A third edition of Latviešu komponistu biografijas (Biographies of Latvian Composers) by Olgerts Grāvītis, was published in Riga in 1956. It was also issued in Russian as Kratkie biografii latyshskikh kompozitorov (Riga, 1955).

The Russian-language work on musical culture in Lithuania from 1940 to 1960, Muzykal'naia kul'tura Sovetskoi Litvy (Leningrad, 1961), by Juozas K. Gaudrimas, includes biographies of 35 Lithuanian composers and musicians.

A collection of articles on Soviet Estonian music, Muzyka Sovetskoi Estonii (Tallinn, 1956), edited by Elmar Arro and others, includes biographies and portraits of 64 Estonian composers and musicologists.

Piatateli Sovetskoi Estonii (Tallinn, 1956), compiled by L. Remmelgas and translated from Estonian, contains biographies and portraits of 85 contemporary Estonian writers. The titles of their principal works are also listed.

Near and Middle East

ROBERT F. OGDEN

Head, Near East Section, Orientalia Division

Assisted by Abraham Bodurgil, Khalil G. Helou, and Ibrahim Pourhadi

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE collection accounted for slightly more than one-half of the 5,709 items received in 1964 in the Near East collection. The variety of subject matter makes difficult the selection of outstanding items received in Arabic, especially since few books deal with only one field or subject. History is involved with politics and international relations, politics with social reform, and so on.

Treating literature in the broadest sense, we should note the following: Ibn al-Fuwati's Talkhīs Majma' al-Ādāb fi Mu'jam al-Alqāb (A Digest of a Literary Collection on a Compendium of Titles), edited by Musṭafā Jawād (Damascus, 1962), is a modern edition of Fuwati's work based on the only manuscript that is known to be in existence. It is a part of a series entitled Iḥyā' al-Tirāth al-Qadīm (Reviving the Ancient Heritage), published under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and

National Guidance of Syria. Sulayman al-Bustānī wal-Ilyadha (Sulaymān al-Bustānī and the Iliad), by Joseph al-Hāshim (Beirut, 1960), is a penetrating study of a patriarch among Arab scholars, in his own right a molder of modern Arab thought. The title refers to his translation of the Iliad. Hayat al-Shaykh Ahmad Ibn al-Siddig (The Life of al-Shaykh Ahmad Ibn al-Siddiq), by 'Abd Allah al-Talīdī (Tetuán, Morocco, 1963), is a biography of a notable who distinguished himself both temporally and religiously. Bayda', by Evelyn Kan'an (Beirut, 1963), is an example of the place of fiction in making available the raw material of sociological research. 'Anāṣir Haddāmah (Destructive Elements), by Yūsuf al-Khatīb (Sidon, Lebanon, 1963), is a portrayal of the Palestine tragedy in five stories.

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Religion and philosophy both figure in the title al-Bad' wal-Tarīkh (The Beginning and History), by Mutahhar Ibn Tāhir

al-Maqdisī (Baghdad, 1964), a six-part, three-volume photo-offset reprint of an outof-print classic, first published in France in 1899. The material covers all branches of learning of the period; for example, logic, monotheism, religion including life after death, geography, and history. Most of the theories discussed are outdated, it is true, but a few have withstood the test of time. The latest theory about the origin of living matter on the face of the earth is one of the theories advanced in al-Bad' wal Tārīkh, and this is indeed remarkable. The Muthanna Bookstore has performed a distinct service to the Arab world and to scholarship in publishing this work. Religious thought and practice find peculiar expression in Dar al-Salam fimā yata 'allaq bil-Ru'ya wal-Manam (The Abode of Peace in What Pertains to Revelation and Dreams), by Husayn al-Nūrī al-Tabarsī (Qum, Iran, 1959-60), which is a fourvolume second edition of a work treating an aspect of Shi' ah religious philosophy. The author, an Iranian 19th-century scholar, had a mastery of Arabic denoting thorough training in both religion and language. Al-Silah bayn al-Tasawwuf wal-Tashayyu' (The Tie Between Sufism and Shi' ism), by Kāmil al-Shaytū (Baghdad, 1963), is a scholarly attempt to point out the interaction between those two major Muslim philosophies. Kitāb al-Tahārah Book of Cleanliness), by Muhammad 'Alī al-Sādiqī (al-Najaf, 1963), is an addition to the Shi' ah religious definition of cleanliness and hygiene.

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Arab politics and rivalries are featured in 'Umān wal-Amārāt al-Sab' (Oman and the Seven Princedoms), by 'Abd al-Qādir Zal-lūm (Beirut, 1963), an informative geopolitical exposé with pronounced conservative anticolonial overtones.

Of special interest for a local area is *Jawāmi' al-Mūṣil fi Mukhtalaf al-'Uṣūr*, by Sa'īd al-Dīwahjī (Baghdad, 1963), which

deals with the history of the mosques of Mosul as examples of Islamic architecture.

Jamharat al-Marāji al-Baghdādīyah, by Kurkis 'Awwād and Abd al-Hamīd al-'Allujī (Baghdad, 1962), is a comprehensive bibliography including all possible sources of data on Baghdad.

In the field of aviation is Qissat al-Ṭaya-rān bayn al-Ams wal-Yawm, by al-Sayyīd al-Maghribī (Cairo, 1961), a study of aviation from Kitty Hawk to the threshold of the space age.

On a subject dear to the hearts of the Arabs is *Min al-Samiyīn ila al-ʿArab*, by Nasīb al-Khāzin (Beirut, 1962), a study of the Semitic roots of the Arabs in the Arabian Peninsula.

A further attempt to make usable the vast mass of tradition is *Mukhtār al-Aḥadīth al-Nabawiyah*, by al-Sayyid Aḥmad al-Hāshim (Cairo, 196–), the 12th edition of a book that contains about 2,000 Hadiths, chosen for their authenticity and moral connotations.

Nūr al-Yaqīn fi Sīrat Sayyid al-Mursalīn (The Light of Faith in the Life of the Master of Apostles), by Muḥammad al-Khuḍarī (Cairo, 1963), is the 17th edition of this life of the prophet Muḥammad.

Al-Tarbiyah al-Hadithah, by Muḥammad Khuymā (Beirut, 1963), presents a concept of modern education, by an educator taught by experience and self-education rather than advanced training.

Usus al-'Alāqāt al-Insāniyah (The Foundations of Human Relations), by Muḥammad 'Abd al-Mun'im Nur (Cairo, 1963), is a basic study in the social sciences, written by a sociologist.

Al-Mawārid al-Iqtiṣadiyah fī al-waṭan al-'Arabī, by Muḥammad Subḥī 'Abd al-Hakīm and others (Cairo, 1963), is a realistic and scholarly treatment of the economic resources of the Arab world.

Usus al-Falsafah, by Tawfiq al-Ṭawīl (Cairo, 1964), is a good study of philoso-

phy as a discipline. It is rich in footnotes and, unlike many Arabic works, follows the American scholarly method rather than the European.

Turkish publications, acquired almost entirely through purchase from our dealer in Istanbul, showed an increase of 50 percent in 1964 over the previous year but were still short of the production of Turkish authors. As noted in previous years, the bulk of Turkish accessions concern Turkey's recent history, and the authors took an active part in making that history.

Since November 1963 marked the 25th anniversary of the death of Kemal Atatürk, founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey, numerous publications dealing with his life and work appeared about that time. The following represent the outstanding ones received, written by Atatürk's closest collaborators and aides:

Bayraklaşan Atatürk (Istanbul, 1963), is a compilation by Sami N. Özerdim of articles by 58 well-known authors, among whom may be mentioned Halide Edip Adıvar, Falih Rıfkı Atay, Yahya Kemal Beyatlı, Reşat Nuri Güntekin, İsmet İnönü, and Hüseyin Cahit Yalçın. Devrim hareketleri içinde Atatürk ve Atatürkçülük, by Professor Tarik Zafer Tunaya (Istanbul, 1964), presents a documentary survey of Turkey's history from the downfall of the Ottoman Empire through the rise of the Kemalist movement in Anatolia leading up to the founding of modern Turkey with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk as its chief archi-Feridun Kandemir says that his Millî mücadele başlangıcında Mustafa Kemal, arkadaşları ve karşısındakiler (Mustafa Kemal, His Friends and His Opponents at the Start of the National Struggle), published in Istanbul in 1964, is the fulfillment of a promise to Atatürk to publish the intimate story of the beginning of Turkey's resistance against foreign occupation. The author was running the print-

ing office of the Grand National Assembly in 1920 and is therefore very familiar with the events of the time. Atatürk, hayatı ve eseri, (Ankara, 1963), by Yusuf Hikmet Bayur, Presidential Secretary, Ambassador, and Cabinet Minister under Atatürk, is the first volume of a projected seven-volume It tells Atatürk's story from his birth until May 19, 1919, when he went to Samsun to organize resistance against enemy occupation. Ruşen Eşref Unaydın, also a Presidential Secretary and Ambassador, reports in Atatürk'ün hastalığı (Ankara, 1959) an interview he had with Professor Nihat Resat Belger, one of the doctors attending Atatürk during his last ill-Volume 2 of Cankaya, a work named for the presidential mansion in Ankara, was published in Istanbul in 1962. It is by Falih Rıfki Atay, a newspaper editor closely associated with Atatürk, who reminisces about the latter's fight against foreign imperialism and the building of a modern nation. Atatürk (Istanbul, 1939), was published a year after Atatürk's death by the History Department of the Turkish General Staff as a special issue of the periodical Askerî Mecmua (Military Journal). It covers Atatürk's life story as a soldier and statesman and includes 18 maps of military operations.

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Although it may take some time to obtain truly extensive and objective observations on the army coup of May 1960, two studies have been received dealing with the event. Millî inkılâp nasıl oldu? (Ankara), prepared jointly by five students from the School of Political Sciences in Ankara and a news reporter, is a pictorial review of happenings from April 28, 1960, to the army coup of May 27, 1960. It gives biographical data for each junta member and stresses the role of the university students in bringing about the overthrow of the Menderes government. 27 Mayıs inkulâbını hazırlayan sebepler (Istanbul, 1960),

by Selâhattin Tansel, discusses the unconstitutional and undemocratic actions of the Menderes government that eventually paved the way for armed intervention on May 27, 1960.

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Two books have been received dealing with Turkish participation in the Korean war. Kore birinci Türk tugayında hatıralarım (Istanbul, 1963), by Maj. Gen. Tashin Yazıcı, commander of Turkish troops in the Korean war, describes in some detail the battle of Kunuri on November 30, 1950, and answers some of the critical remarks voiced by Col. Celal Dora, commander of the 241st infantry regiment in the Turkish brigade. Colonel Dora, in his Kore savaşında Türkler, 1950-51 (İstanbul, 1963), dwells mostly on the causes of the heavy casualties suffered by the Turks in the battle of Kunuri and places the blame on General Yazıcı.

Turkey's war for independence following World War I remains an absorbing subject for Turkish research and authorship. İstiklâl harbimiz (Istanbul, 1960), by Gen. Kâzim Karabekir, is a fully documented 1,200-page record of Turkey's national struggle for independence and the creation of a modern republic after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I. This, after Atatürk's 6-day speech, is the second broadest coverage of Turkey's prerepublic ordeal. It conflicted at times with Atatürk's version and was on that account banned until the latter's death. Türk istiklâl harbi (Ankara, 1962) was published by the History Department of the Turkish General Staff and as such is an official version of the Turkish-Greek war that preceded the birth of the Turkish Republic in 1923. The text itself was written by Col. Tevfik Bıyıklıoğlu and three aides who, guided by documents made available by the Turkish Foreign Office and the General Staff and by published Greek papers, relate events from the termination of World War I until Turkey achieved complete independence in 1922.

The following three books by Gen. Ali Fuat Cebesoy, a classmate of Kemal Atatürk, for a time commander of the western front in the Turkish-Greek War of 1919-22, later Ambassador to Moscow, Cabinet Member, and House Speaker, are very absorbing as they are penned by one who actually was in the heat of the events recounted: Two of them, Millî mücadele hatıraları (Istanbul, 1963) and Siyasî hatıralar (Istanbul, 1957), present an intimate picture of General Cebesoy's experience as a soldier and statesman, from the Turkish-Greek War, the abolition of the Sultanate, and the Lausanne Peace Conference to his retirement from political life. His Moskova hatıraları (Istanbul, 1955) recounts the story of his ambassadorial mission to Moscow, where from November 21, 1920, to June 2, 1922, he served as the first Turkish envoy to the Soviet Union.

The Turkish point of view on Turkish history is presented in works by three authors. Türkiyenin taraf olduğu milletlerarası andlaşmalar rehberi, 1920-61 (Guide to International Agreements to Which Turkey Is a Party, 1920-61), by A. Gündüz Okçün (Ankara, 1962), is intended to aid history students in analyzing Turkish implementation of international agreements. There is an alphabetical listing of the countries involved as well as a subject index. Tekin Erer's Türkiyede parti kavgaları (Party Quarrels in Turkey) and On yılın mücadelesi (The Struggle of Ten Years), both published in Istanbul in 1963, present respectively a survey of 96 political parties from 1859 to 1950 and developments from 1950 to 1960 with special emphasis on the ousting of the Menderes government. A. Haluk Ulman's İkinci cihan savaşının başından Truman doktrinine kadar Türk-Amerikan münasebetleri, 1939-47 (Ankara, 1961), is a history of United StatesTurkish relations, giving a brief background from 1830 but concentrating on the Lausanne Conference, the period before and during World War II, and the introduction of the Marshall Plan under the Truman Doctrine.

I'wo significant works in Turkish bibliography are also of interest because of the subject matter. Türk kadın yazarların escerleri-bibliyografya, 1928-1955 Bibliography of the Works of Turkish Women Writers, 1928-55), by Müjgan Cunbur (Ankara, 1955), lists both original works and translations. The second is Türkiyede kadınlar hakkında yayınlanmış eserler bibliyografyası (A Bibliography of Works Published in Turkey on Women), by Neriman Duranoğlu (Ankara, 1959). The author is a member of the staff of the Turkish National Library in Ankara.

Iranian book production in Persian increases both in quantity and quality. Chosen from the 873 items received, the following fall into the familiar categories of Iranian interest. In the field of literature there is a new collection of Sa'adi, 1184-1291, Kolliyat-e Sa'adi (Tehran, 1963), containing elegies, narratives, dirges, odes, and erotic poetry, compiled from Foroughi's manuscript, the most authentic manuscript in existence. Mader tora satayesh mikonim (Mother, We Adore You), a collection made by a publishing house in Tehran and published there in 1963, represents an Iranian attempt to promote the idea of a "Mother's Day," which began after World War II. To selections on mothers from Iranian poets have been added statements taken from continental European sources, translated into Persian.

Studies in language and linguistics include welcome dictionary items. Farhang-e Loghat va Estalahat-e 'Almi Englisi Farsi (Tehran, 1963), by Mohammad Tabatabai, is an English-Persian scientific

dictionary, dealing with the new scientific and technological vocabulary. More comprehensive is Farhang-e Kamel-e Englisi-Farsi (Tehran, 1963), by 'Abbas Ariyanpour Kashani, a two-volume unabridged English-Persian dictionary, giving the new English and Persian vocabulary that came into use after World War II. A different approach to language complexities is Nokat-e Asasi-ye nameh negari (Tehran, 1963), by Abulgasam Jenati Atai, in which the fundamentals of letter writing according to the Iranian standard for social, business, official, and diplomatic letters are de-Also included are samples of official agreements between Iran and Continental Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. Amsal va Hokm Englisi va Farsi (Tehran, 1963), by Ahmad Torkzadeh, is a dictionary of English, Persian, and Arabic proverbs and sayings. It is a useful source for students of Persian and English literary savings, affording important information on idiomatic Persian usage in relation to the other languages.

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Representative of historical research are the following: Tahqiq dar bara-ye Duraye Ilkhanan-e Iran (Tabriz, 1962), by Manuchahr Mortazavi, is a research investigation of the Ilkhanid period (1219-1355). The author has made a systematic study of the Ilkhanid rulers, their religion, and their social and administrative policies, which are important since the Ilkhanid rulers promoted Sufi Doctrine not only in Iran but throughout Islamic society. More general is Shahenshah dar Tarikh va Adab-e Iran (Tehran, 1963), by Zabihollah Safa, a documentary study of Iranian monarchical influence on Persian history and literature. The Persian monarch's influence on Persian culture has given impetus to scholarly work throughout the country.

Dealing with parts of Iran are two items. Babak Khorram Din Delavar-e Azerbaijan (Tehran, 1963), by Sa'adi Nafisi, is a biography of Babak, a courageous Azerbaijan leader, and a history of northwest Iran. It gives a detailed account of traditional ceremonies and customs of people living in Iranian and Soviet Azerbaijan. Bandar-e'Abbas va Khalij-e Fars (Tehran, 1963), by Mohammad Ali Kababi, is a comprehensive account of Bandar 'Abbas and Persian Gulf territories based on historical documents. Although not written for that express purpose, the book serves as a refutation of the claim that the Persian Gulf is Arab.

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Iranian writing on religious subjects is important since it represents Shi'ah Islam. Etehad va dusti dar Islam (Unity and Friendship), by Sayyad Hasan Khorasani Abtahi (Qum, 1962), is the product of the well-known theological college in Qum, which has assumed national leadership of the Shi'ah movement during the last 15 years. Unity and friendship are advocated among Muslims regardless of sect and race. In Behdasht-e Islam az nazar-e 'olum-e Emruzi, by Mohammad Javad Najafi (Tehran, 1962), Islam is studied from the standpoint of today's scientific hygiene. The author gives a detailed and comprehensive list of foods that should be used and those that should not be used. He believes that Islamic laws and health principles are in harmony with today's scientific rules of hygiene.

Several works related to social progress and modernization deserve mention. The first of them, Azadi-ye Dahqan (Peasant Freedom), published by the Ministry of Agriculture in Tehran in 1962–63, deals with land distribution and the number of deeds given to the peasants throughout Iran. It gives the Iranian peasants' reaction to landownership as well as to social changes in their status. Khanavadeh va astar-e khushbakhti-ye ān (Family and the Secret of Its Happiness), by Mohsan Safai

(Tehran, 1963), is one of four books written by this author on social matters. It deals with the family, marriage, children, and their training. This book, first of its kind, has received favorable comment in Iran. Dealing with more mundane problems are two books. Ab-e Tehran is a history of the water system of Tehran, past and present. It treats new water plants, the construction of conduits, and the companies engaged in building them, but it also gives historical information in regard to the Qanāt system. Rahnama-ye Tabbākhi (Tehran, 1963), by Badralmoluk Bamdad, is a guide to cookery according to the aristocratic traditions of Iran, containing recipes for Persian, Arabic, and Turkish dishes.

Biographical study finds expression in Rahbran-e Mashrutah (Tehran, 1963), by Ebrahim Safai. This volume, one of the projected series on the leaders of Iranian constitutionalists, deals with Jamal'd Din Afghani and his activities before and during the Iranian constitutional movement, giving his philosophy of democracy and government. In the bibliographical field are two works. Kotob-e khati-ye ketabkhanaha-ye Esfahan (Tehran, 1963), by Sayyed Mohammad 'Ali Ravzati, is a bibliography, first of a series, on manuscripts found in libraries and private collections at Esfahan. Fehrast-e moqalat-e Geghorafiyai (Tehran, 1963), by Mohammad Hassan Ganji, a Tehran University publication, lists geographical articles on Iran as well as a wide variety of related subjects. The articles are all found in Persian magazines published in the last 15 to 20 years.

Although Afghanistan publishes in both Persian and Pashto, Persian, still the language of the Government and traditional literature, is used for most publications. Golshan-e Amarat (Kabul, 1956), by Nur Mohammad Nuri, was a manuscript in the

collection of the Central Government Library in Kabul. Because of its importance in dealing with the 43-year rule of Amir Shir 'Ali Khan (1821-64), the historical society of Afghanistan has published it as a source for studying the internal affairs of Afghanistan, its people, and social conditions in the 19th century. Peyam-e Mashraq (Delhi, 1963), by Muhammad Iqbal, is a collection of poems giving his message to the world at large and Muslims in particu-This collection contains the major Persian poems of Iqbal so popular in the literary circles of Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, and India. Mosavadah ganun-e Asasi-ye jadid-e Afghanistan (Kabul, 1964) is the draft constitution of Afghanistan, containing 11 chapters and 128 articles.

Acquisitions in Pashto came to the Library of Congress from two countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The subjects treated are largely linguistics, literature, and history, from which categories two examples are noted. Padeshahan-e motaakhar-e Afghanistan (Kabul, 1963), by 'Ali Khafi Ya'qub, is the first volume of a series on the early 18th-century policy of Afghanistan's rulers. The work is important for its treatment of the Afghan-British wars and of Afghan policy in relation to Iran, India, and Russia. Pakhtu Adab (Peshawar, 1963), by 'Abd Al-Halim Asar, a 362page book intended to teach advanced Pashto grammar and syntax and to give a general treatment of the language, also contains literary works of Pashto writers. The lyric poetry, odes, and romantic verse selected show the influence of classical Persian literature.

The complex nature of the Armenian language collection is well illustrated by this year's significant acquisitions. Of the 203 items received most came from Soviet Armenia, but many significant items, some of them very old, were purchased with special

funds from other publishing centers. The 17 items reported were printed in 5 centers of Armenian life and study: Echmiadzin and Yerevan in Soviet Armenia, and Venice, Vienna, and Cairo.

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The church and religious affairs are the subject of many Armenian publications. D. D. Vazgen A. Haïrapeti yerkrord oughevoroutiuně (The Second Journey of His Holiness Vazgen I), published by the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council of Echmiadzin in that city in 1963, tells the story of the tour undertaken by the Head of the Armenian Apostolic Church between May and September 1960, the first Armenian Catholicos to visit the United States. Gatoghigossagan ěndrootiun yev tserhnatrootiun badmootian mech (Election and Consecration of the Catholicos in History), by the Rev. Vartan Hatsouni (Venice, 1930), discusses the rites and ceremonies observed on the occasion of the election and investiture of church heads during various periods of the history of the Armenian church. Kaghakagan veraperoutiunner entmech hayasdani yev hrovma (Political Relations Between Armenia and Rome), by the Rev. H. Asdourian (Venice, 1912), presents a free Armenian translation of his doctoral dissertation in the German language submitted to the University of Freiburg, Switzerland. The book traces the history of Armenian-Roman ties from 190 B.C. to A.D. 428. Archbishop Zaven Der-Yeghyayan, who is mentioned in Kemal Atatürk's 6-day speech, October 15-20, 1927, published his memoirs in Badriarkagan housheres (Cairo, 1947). His Beatitude served as Patriarch of the Armenian Apostolic Church in Istanbul during a most critical period of Armenian history in Turkey-from 1914 to 1916 and from 1919 to 1922. Being amply documented, his reminiscences constitute a reliable source for history students.

Studies of Armenian leaders and activi-

ties in all parts of the world are represented by six items: Badmootiun hai kaghtaganootian (History of Armenian Migrations), by Arshag Alboyajian (Cairo, 1941), in three volumes, authoritatively recounts the story of the exodus of the Armenian people through the ages, giving a complete picture of every colony up to the turn of the 20th century. The author died before he could finish part two of the third volume. Badmoutiun hai mshagoutayin engeroutiunneroo (History of Armenian Cultural Societies), by the Rev. Yeprem Boghossian of the Mekhitarian Order (Vienna, 1957), lists and describes such associations that were founded and operated in 50 different sections of Istanbul. Azkayin temkerkraked hayer (Venice, 1920-33), by the Rev. Simeon Yeramian, is a 10-volume set presenting the life stories of over 100 outstanding Armenian authors with a concise description of their work. Michnadarian hai chartarapetner yev kargorts varpetner (Yerevan, 1963), by Sedrak Barkhoutarian, describes the life and works of 70 Armenian architects from the 7th to the 17th centuries, 130 sculptors from the 11th to the 18th centuries, and 49 lithographers of the same period. Numerous lavish illustrations enhance this volume. Keghouni (Venice, 1950) is a special issue of an illustrated review put out by the Mekhitarian Order at its monastery on the islet of San Lazarro, dedicated to the bicentenary of the death in 1749 of the Venerable Abbot Mekhitar, founder of the Armenian Catholic Order of Mekhitarian Friars. This handsome volume, described by the then Dean of the University of Sorbonne as a "feast for the soul and the eye," also carries an English summary of incidents dealing with the founder's mission and with Armenian art and literature. Sovetakan banaki Hai gortsichnere (Yerevan, 1963), by Armo Malkhassian, is an illustrated biographical compilation of Armenian com-

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manders in the armed forces of the Soviet Union, divided into two groups, officers on active duty during the Bolshevik Revolution and those who fought during World War II. Their ranks range from marshals down to major generals, including admirals.

Two historical works spring from the Armenians' interest in their homeland's past. Henakhossoutiun ashkharakragan hayasdanyaits ashkhari (Venice, 1835), by the Rev. Ghougas Indjidjian, in three volumes totaling 1,300 pages, surveys the geography, population, trades, military organizations, languages, arts, and religion of the country. Based on Armenian and foreign sources, the work is written in ancient (Armenian). Hayabadoom-"krapar" badmichk yev badmootyoonk hayots (Venice, 1901), by the Rev. Ghevont Alishan, consists of two parts, one dealing with Armenian historians from Akatankeghos of the 4th century to the Rev. Mikael Chamchian of the 18th century, and the second presenting a survey of Armenian history from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1650 based on the sources mentioned in part one. Garhni-III (Yerevan, 1962), by Babgen Arakelian and Grigor Karakhanian, a publication of the Soviet Armenian Academy of Sciences, presents with illustrations the findings of excavations made in 1949-56 near the village of Garhni, famous for its historic fortress. Armenia of the Middle Ages was the subject of the study.

Armenian literature is treated in two works. Tar mě kraganoutiun, 1850–1950 (Cairo, 1955), by Minas Teuleulian, currently the editor of the Armenian daily Hairenik of Boston, deals in volume 1 with the Armenian literary renaissance beginning in 1850, the Mekhitarian movement, the Constantinople and Smyrna schools, and Eastern Armenian literary centers. The author reviews the works of over 150 writers, including Soviet Armenian au-

thors for the years 1920–50, in volume 2. Hayots hin grakanoutiun (Yerevan, 1944–46), by Manouk Abeghian, is the first comprehensive study of Armenian literature of this period. Volume 1 treats the subject up to the 10th century, while volume 2 continues it to the first quarter of the 19th century.

Noteworthy also is Aknark hay yerazheshtutian patmootian (Yerevan, 1963), by K. Koushnarian, M. Mouradian, and G. Giodakian, who survey the origin and evolution of Armenian music to the beginning of the 20th century and then deal with Soviet Armenian music, 1920–60. Badmoutiun Haygagan dbakroutian (Venice, 1895), by the Rev. Karekin Zarphanelian, treats the history of Armenian printing in three eras, 1512–65, 1565–1700, and 1700–1895, and includes a detailed listing of Armenian incunabula.

Each year acquisitions from Soviet Central Asia and the Caucasus increase, this year by over 50 percent. Those listed below are grouped by language. The largest group are in Azerbaijani. Azerbaijan S.S.R. igtisadi jografiiasy (Baku, 1963), by G. B. Aliev, is an economic geography of Azerbaijan used as a basic text in advance economic studies. Neft zavodu avadanlygnyn istehsal tekhnolokiiasy (Baku, 1962), by A. A. D. Mustafaev, treats production technology of oil refineries in Baku. Kolkhoz istehsalatynyn rentab-e-lliii ve onun iukseldilmesi iollary (Baku, 1964), by M. R. Mamedov, discusses collective farm production and methods. Eliazmalary Katalogu (Baku, 1963), by the Azerbaijan Science Academy, is volume 1 of an annotated catalog of manuscripts, mostly Persian-Aberbaijan with some Arabic. Botanika terminleri lygeti (Baku, 1963), published by the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Science Academy, is a dictionary of botanical terms.

In Uzbek there is Geografik nomlar lugati (Tashkent, 1961), by M. S. Bodnar-

skii, a dictionary of geographical names. In Kazakh an important linguistic study is Oryssha-Kazaksha tysindirmeli logiialyk sozdik (Alma-Ata, 1959), by T. Musakulov, a Russian-Kazakh biological dictionary exploring the problems of scientific terminology. In Turkoman an outline of the history of the Soviet-Turkmen press appeared as Soviet Turkmenistanynyn metbugat tarykhyndan orcherkler (Ashkabad, 1962). In an attempt to stimulate interest in reviving pure forms of Tajik, a Persian-related language, Farhangi iborahoi rekhtai zaboni khozirai tajik, the first volume of a dictionary of contemporary Tajik phrases, was issued at Dushanbe in 1963. Vobasta namudani Ta'limu Tarbiia bo mashylnok (Dushanbe, 1961), by G. T. Kriukov, deals with cooperative team work between educators and social workers. Guzashta va oiandai maorifi khalk dar Tajikistan (Dushanbe, 1960), by Tohir Pulotov, Minister of Education, deals with public education in Tajikistan, both past and present. Rol va Ahamiiati fondhoi jamiiatii kolkhozho (Dushanbe, 1960), by O. Akramov, is an account of the role and significance of communal funds in the collective farms, flour mills, and oil presses in Tajikistan.

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The Library's collection of Georgian language material grows slowly each year but with some significant new material. Goroda i gorodskaia zhizn v drevnei Gruzu (Tiflis, 1963), issued by the Georgian Academy of Sciences, is volume 1 of a study of cities and city life in ancient Georgia. Karthuli Enis gramatika (Tiflis, 1955), by Shanidse Akaki, is volume 1 of a publication of the University of Tiflis for advanced study of the Georgian language. thvlurenatha strukturis sakithkhebi (Tiflis, 1959), published by the Institute of Academy of Sciences in Tiflis, treats the structure of the Georgian language from the standpoint of modern linguistics.

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LAWRENCE MARWICK

Head, Hebraic Section, Orientalia Division

Assisted by Myron Weinstein

SIDE FROM INSURING a continuous flow of current representative publications, it was the Hebraic Section's main preoccupation in calendar year 1964 to fill major, long-existing gaps in its holdings. Brief visits by the head of the Section to London and Paris resulted in the acquisition of almost all major Yiddish imprints from Paris for the past decade, and of many Hebrew and Yiddish publications from London. Many important brochures, leaflets, and pamphlets arrived from several sources in Israel, the most significant coming from the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. Our laborious checks of dealers' catalogs for Semitic and Egyptological studies bore significant fruit. The continuous efforts of several dozen of our most erudite readers to supply us with descriptions of important items not in the collections, together with the Hebraic Union Catalog cards for such items, contributed significantly to disclosing some of our deficiencies and resulted

in bringing to our shelves many rare and valuable items.

The establishment in Tel-Aviv of a Public Law 480 office, it is hoped, will result in increased acquisitions both of current books and serials and of older items of value.

With the cooperation of the Exchange and Gift Division, shipments of disposable duplicates were increased to two of our chief overseas exchange sources, thereby entitling us to large receipts from them. We also supplied them with extensive lists of items we needed. These steps resulted in substantial shipments from these two From the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem, in particular, came 468 items, including many interesting brochures and pamphlets. Until these receipts are fully cataloged it will not be possible to determine exactly how many of them are new to the Hebraic collections, but a preliminary check revealed many rare items, unobtainable

through commercial channels, some marked "not for sale," or "for limited distribution only." In the light of the many demands made upon us, these materials will add appreciably to the usefulness of our holdings.

Acquisitions of books and pamphlets through exchange, gift, and copyright deposit amounted to 1,056, and through purchase to 1,101, making a total for the year of 2,157.

Perhaps the most noteworthy development in 1964 was the receipt of a complete set of Israel's dailies in Hebrew, Yiddish, French, Arabic, Polish, English, Hungarian, Rumanian, and German. Reflecting all political affiliations in Israel, from the extreme right to the extreme left, and representing all language groups, they introduce a new note in our holdings. They are: Al Hamishmar, Al-yaum, Davar, Haaretz, Haboker, Hakol, Hamodi'a, Hatsofeh, Herut, L'Information, Israelski Far, Izraelski Nowiny i Kurier, Jerusalem Post, Kol Ha'am, Lamerhav, Letste Nayes, Ma'ariv, 'Omer, Sha'ar, She'arim, Vista Noastra, Yedi'ot Aharonot, Yedi'ot Hadashot, and Yedi'ot Hayom.

A similar expansion has occurred in the acquisition of all other types of Israel periodicals, especially economic, technological, and scientific journals. Deserving special mention, as space does not permit listing them all, are the following: Israel Journal of Experimental Medicine, Israel Journal of Mathematics, Israel Journal of Technology, Israel Journal of Zoology, Israel Journal of Chemistry, Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences, all published by the National Council for Research and Development in Jerusalem; Israel Journal of Agricultural Research, published by the National and University Institute of Agriculture in Rehovot; Hakla'ut Be-Yisra'el, or Agriculture in Israel, published by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency

in Tel-Aviv; Doh Agromete'orologi, or Agro-Meteorological Bulletin, and Sikum ha-geshamim ba-arets be-meshekh hashavu'a, published by the Meteorological Service of the Ministry of Transport and Communications; Review, published by the Overseas Fellowship of the Medical Association in Tel-Aviv, which also appears in a French edition as Revue; Ba-hakla'ut uva-meshek, published by the Israel Institute of Productivity in Tel-Aviv; Bi-sedeh ha-beniyah, or In the Field of Building, published by the Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa; Journal D'Analyse Mathématique, an annual published in English and French in Jerusalem; and Ha-Dayig be-Yisra'el-be-misparim, or Israel Fisheries-in Figures, published by the Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture.

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The past decade marked the continuous expansion of a dozen existing Hebraic collections in this country. These were augmented by about 15 other institutions which established teaching and research facilities for Hebrew in all its aspects, Semitic languages, Bible studies, and related subjects. To judge by the cards submitted by 42 cooperating libraries to the Hebraic Union Catalog, most of them follow the same selection criteria. The academic institutions, it should be pointed out, make a concerted effort to obtain all pedagogic and text-book material appearing in Israel, and some go so far as to include translations published in Hebrew. Only four great libraries adhere to the more expansive principles followed by the Library of Congress, with slight variations. The Library's strength lies primarily in its constant efforts to acquire as representative a collection as possible of official Government publications and those of public bodies.

The few items that follow are a representative sampling of this type of acquisition: Be-hishtaken 'Am: 15 shenot 'amidar (Tel-

Aviv, 1964), published by Amidar Israel National Housing Corporation for Immigrants, summarizes the various types of building activity undertaken by Amidar for new immigrants in Israel. Closely related to it is Arie Eliav's Some Observations on Regional Planning Practice (Tel-Aviv, 1964). A report on the industrialization of areas planned for the absorption of new immigrants is contained in the Industrialization Depart-Doah 'al ti'us' ezore pituah ment's mi-30.10.1955-31.12.1963 (Tel-Aviv, The criteria for and the size of loans extended for industrial development are described in a publication issued by the same agency entitled Halva'ot lefituah ha-ta'asiyah u-melakhah le-yom 31.12.1963 (Jerusalem, 1964). An important study devoted to experiments in vegetable growing and marketing, published by the Misrad ha-hakla'ut Minhal ha-hadrakhah, is Sikumim mi-mehkarim ve-nisuyim mi-gidul yerakot (Tel-Aviv, 1964). New maps, of varying scales, showing the population growth of parts of Israel, are available through the Rashut ha-nemalim be-Yisra'el in Mapot hanemalim . . . me 'udkan le-hodesh september 1963 (n.p., 1964?). The Falk Project for Economic Research in Israel issued during 1964 in Jerusalem Nissan Liviatan's Consumption Patterns in Israel; Yair Mundlak's An Economic Analysis of Established Family Farms in Israel, 1953-1958 . . . with an appendix by Gershon Kaddar; and Nadav Halevi's Long Term Projections of Supply and Demand for Agricultural Products in Israel, which also includes projections of population and income for the decade 1965-75. All three are available also in Hebrew. The International Trade Fair held in Tel-Aviv in 1964 issued a detailed catalog of the countries and firms participating and exhibits. Of transcending in-

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terest in many arid areas is Aaron Wiener's Development and Management of Water Supplies Under Conditions of Scarcity of Resources; Three Lectures (Tel-Aviv, 1964). A series of social and anthropological studies on the Arab village in Israel is available in Henry Rosenfeld's Hem hayu falahim; 'iyunim ba-hitpathut ha-hevratit shel ha-kefar ha-'aravi be-Yisra'el (Tel-Aviv, 1964).

Henoch Yalon's Mavo' le-nikud ha-Mishnah (Introduction to the Vocalization of the Mishnah), published in Jerusalem in 1964, is a collection of studies on specific grammatical problems, connected with the Mishnah, rather than a general treatise on the nature of Mishnaic language, its relation to biblical idiom, and its influence on the later development of the Hebrew language. The volume may be viewed also as an apologia for the acceptance of certain readings as against others equally plausible in the Mosad Bialik edition of the Mishnah (Jerusalem, 1952-59), edited by Chanoch Albeck and vocalized by Henoch Yalon.

Historiyah tseva' it shel Erets-Yisrael biyeme ha-mikra', or The Military History of the Land of Israel in Biblical Times (Jerusalem, 1964), is an anthology of essays which have appeared in the Israel Defence Forces journal Ma 'arakhot over a period of years. Most of the articles have been revised by their authors for publication in the anthology, which is edited by Jacob Liver. An English title page and table of contents are included. The volume is illustrated and is one of the series Military-Historical Library, edited by Col. Eleazar Galili.

Publication No. 17 of the Population and Housing Census 1961 issued by the State of Israel Central Bureau of Statistics is Moslems, Christians and Druzes in Israel (Jerusalem, 1964), a statistical survey of the country's non-Jewish population. As of

the date of the census, some 11 percent of the total population, or 247,134 persons, were so designated, of whom 69 percent were Moslems, 20 percent Christians, 10 percent Druzes, and less than 1 percent others. The rate of natural increase of this population was among the highest in the world and its pattern of settlement predominantly rural, with more males than females and a very high proportion of children. Text, maps, and diagrams appear in English, Arabic, and Hebrew and the publication is under the editorship of Professor Roberto Bachi, the Government Statistician.

Volume 1 of The World History of the Jewish People bears the title At the Dawn of Civilization (Tel-Aviv, 1964) and seeks to delimit the background against which biblical history is to be viewed. Among the distinguished authorities who contributed to this volume are professors W. F. Albright, S. N. Kramer, H. Polotsky, E. A. Speiser, and J. A. Wilson.

Rapprochement between the Jewish and Arab communities of Israel is the aim of the new literary journal *Mifgash/Liqā*, began in May 1964 with each contribution in both Hebrew and Arabic.

The tenth and concluding part of Atlas Yisrael has been received. Its preparation and publication having extended over a decade, the project has been hard pressed to keep abreast of developments on the Israeli landscape. Modification and expansion in the scope of the enterprise have been necessary, as a comparison of the preliminary table of contents issued with the initial folder in October 1956 and that of the definitive table of contents of the last part out in June 1964 will show.

Atlas ha-mizrah ha-tikhon (Atlas of the Middle East), edited by Moshe Brawer and Yehuda Karmon, appeared in Tel-Aviv in 1964 and is on the whole comparable in format and content to the Atlas of the Arab

World and the Middle East, published by the Djambatan firm of Amsterdam in 1960. Several of the maps have, in fact, been taken from the earlier atlas, but they have been reworked and to some extent updated. The data on which the maps are based are uneven, with a considerable disparity in accuracy and completeness between the underdeveloped and the better developed countries. "An attempt has been made to find a new system of cartographic expression to describe the characteristics of structure and relief of various areas." This has yielded some strikingly colored maps and a somewhat complex general legend. Place names are rendered in a phonetic transcription, but the atlas lacks an index or gazetteer.

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Gad B. Sarfati's Mathematical Terminology in Hebrew Scientific Literature of the Middle Ages (Jerusalem, 1964) discusses the few simple references to mathematics occurring in the Bible and in Mishnaic and Amoraic literature and stresses the fact that just as Arabic mathematical terminology was based on Greek, so was Hebrew mathematical terminology based on Arabic. The first Hebrew composition on pure mathematics, Mishnat Ha-Middot, left no visible traces in Hebrew scientific literature. The father of Hebrew mathematics, Avraham Bar Ḥiyya, who lived in northern Spain in the first half of the 12th century, devoted his researches to mathematics, astronomy, and calendar calcula-To him belongs the credit not only for pioneering in all these fields, but also for coining the specific terms needed to express the new concepts in Hebrew. Arabic sources influenced both the subject matter of his treatise and his mathematical terminology. Sarfati's work contains also detailed discussions of the contributions to mathematics made by Abraham Ibn Ezra, Moses ben Maimon, Yehudah Alharizi, Yishak Israeli, and Levi b. Gershon.

Some Recent Publications of the Library of Congress'

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- African Newspapers in Selected American Libraries: A Union List. 3d ed. 1965. 135 p. Price 75 cents. Compiled by Rozanne M. Barry, formerly of the Serial Division, this publication lists 708 African newspaper titles held by 33 libraries in the United States and Canada. Of these titles, 283 are newly reported since the appearance of the 1962 edition, in which the holdings of 20 libraries were listed. Entries in the list are arranged alphabetically under cities within each country. A title index is provided.
- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1964. 1965.
- Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1964. 1965. 25 p. Preprint from the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the same period. Free upon request to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., 20504.
- Bulgaria: A Bibliographic Guide. 1965. Prepared by Marin V. Pundeff. 98 p. Price 55 cents. This is the second bibliographic aid published as part of the Slavic and Central European Division's program to facilitate study of countries within its area of responsibility. Part I is a bibliographic survey organized by subject: general reference works; land and people; language and literature; history, politics, and law; economy and social conditions; and intellectual and artistic life. Part II is a bibliographic listing of publications discussed in Part I. The growing circle of people interested in Bulgaria will be grateful for this informative work.
- Children's Books—1964. Compiled by Virginia Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section, Library of Congress, and Lois B. Watt, Chief of the Educational Materials Laboratory, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, assisted by an advisory committee of seven children's librarians from the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia. 16 p. Price 15 cents. An annotated list of 200 titles published in 1964 that are considered useful and enjoyable for children from preschool through junior high school. Although its compilers do not claim to have included all the worthwhile books from some 2,800 that were read, the list is expected to help librarians make selections for school and public libraries.
- Index to the Calvin Coolidge Papers. 1965. 34 p. Price 40 cents. Free to purchasers of micro-film copies of the Coolidge papers. Some 7,500 index entries refer to more than 4,000 case-file titles under which the estimated 175,000 manuscripts in the Library's Calvin Coolidge papers are filed. The index is thus a guide to the subjects covered by the papers rather than to the individual documents; it is designed to be used with the microfilm reproduction of the papers.
- Index to the James Madison Papers. 1965. 61 p. Price 55 cents. Free to purchasers of microfilm copies of the Madison papers. Nearly 14,000 index entries provide references to the writers and recipients of the more than 12,000 letters and other manuscripts in the Library's James Madison papers, which are dated from 1723 to 1859 but fall chiefly in the years 1771-1836. The name index is designed as a convenient reference tool for ascertaining which documents are among the papers and where they may be found in the microfilm reproduction.
- Three-Dimensional Maps: An Annotated List of References Relating to the Construction and Use of Terrain Models. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow. 1964. 38 p. Price 35 cents. The development and refinement of techniques for molding maps prepainted on sheets of plastic have intensified interest in three-dimensional relief models and globes in the last 15 years. This interest has been reflected in a growing number of articles and monographs relating to this phase of cartography. This bibliography, a revision of the first edition (1951), brings together 395 annotated references on relief models, 161 more than were in the previous edition.

¹ All priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, unless otherwise noted.